THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 109. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

The War on the River Plate.

A Great Battle in Paraguay.

The Paraguayans Defeat the Allies.

Loss of Five Thousand Men

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

RIO JANEIRO, October 30, via London, November 5.—There was a terrible battle fought at Curapaity, Paraguay, on the 22d of October.

The Brazilian gunboats opened the fight by engaging a fort—an earthwork defending the above-named town.

The allied storming columns, against showers of musketry and grape, nobly took the first line, but failed at the second, and retired with a loss of nearly 5000 men. Several gunboats were disabled in the fight. Flores had gone to Montevideo with the rest of the army. There was great excitement.

Operations have been suspended for the present.

ENGLAND.

The London Times on the Executive Government and Franchises of New York.

LONDON, November 5—Evening.—The London *Times* to-day, in an editorial, exposes the corruption of the New York State and city governments, and closes with a warning against the extension of political power.

RUSSIA.

Renewal of the War in Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 5.—The war is renewed in Bokhara, and the Russian forces have besieged and taken the city of Uturbe.

FRANCE IN EASTERN ASIA.

Declaration of War Against Corea.

LONDON, November 5—Evening.—A telegram from Tien Tsin, China, says that the French have declared war against Corea.

TURKEY.

A United States Squadron Expected in the Eastern Waters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 5.—A United States squadron is expected in Turkish waters.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Queen Isabella of Spain Offers to Shelter the Pope.

MADRID, November 5.—The Queen of Spain has made an offer to the Pope of a residence at Granada, and Spanish vessels of war are placed at his disposal in case of emergency.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, November 5—Evening.—Consols for money, 89½; United States Five-twenties, 68½; Erie shares, 50½; Illinois Central shares, 77.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, November 5.—The Cotton market is firm. The sales to-day sum up 6000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 15½d. The market for breadstuffs is easy. Tallow firm. Petroleum flat.

LATER FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

HALIFAX, November 6.—The steamship *Java* arrived early to-day, with Liverpool and Queenstown advices of October 28.

Parliament Prorogued.

Parliament has been formally further prorogued to November 20.

Death of the Inventor of a Great Rifle.

Mr. Snider, of Philadelphia, the inventor of the breech-loading rifle bearing his name, and whose case was attracting considerable attention, died suddenly on October 20.

The Cattle Plague.

The cattle plague returns had dwindled down to only twenty-four cases in one week.

Neil Dow in England.

A public meeting has been held in Liverpool under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance, for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, in order to welcome Neil Dow to England. The hall was crowded, and the reception was most enthusiastic.

Commander for the British American Squadron.

Admiral Hope will succeed Sir James Hope as commander in the North American station.

The Cotton Mills in Lancashire.

The short time movement among the Lancashire cotton manufacturers are making progress, and indicated a large decrease in production.

The situation of the Lyons workmen was grave enough to require the presence of the Prefect of that city in Paris, whither he was summoned by telegraph. The state of Lyons was discussed at length in a Cabinet council, and it was surmised that the Emperor insisted on a large sum being raised to mitigate the emergency, and that, owing to ministerial objections, changes in the Cabinet were not unlikely.

The French Government had adopted the system of night signals, invented by Mrs. Martha Coston, of Washington, and large quantities were being manufactured at Toulon. *La Patrie* denies that there is any question of the French Government contracting a loan of 1,000,000,000 francs.

The Saxon troops about to return home will be placed under command of the chief Prussian General in Saxony. The war indemnity to be paid by Saxony is fixed at 10,000,000 thalers, from which 1,000,000 will be deducted on account of the cession to Prussia of the railways of Lobau and Gorlet.

The Prussian military Governors and civic Commissioners will cease to exercise their functions. The former Zollverein treaty will continue in force, subject to notice of six months, should either contracting party desire to withdraw therefrom. The King and Queen of Saxony had returned to the capital, and were received with enthusiasm.

The *Standard* and *La France* also assert there is no question of any war, great or small.

The Bourse, on the morning of the 27th, was firm. Rentes, 69f.

A letter professing to be authentic says the Empress Carlotta is allowed to see no one but her doctor and former confessor. Her physicians are said to have given up almost all hope of her recovery, and greatly apprehended the effect of nervous fever.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the conjectured condition of the Empress will induce Maximilian to modify the resolution he had expressed of remaining in Mexico after the departure of the French army. He also gives a rumor that the whole French army will quit Mexico at the same time; that ten screw ships of the line and the same number of frigates are fitted out as transports, and will be ready to sail for Vera Cruz in the month of November, and that the Austrian frigate *Elizabeth* is placed at the order of Maximilian, who expected to return to Europe.

On the other hand, the Paris *Patrie* states on the authority of letters from Trieste that the *Elizabeth* is to take the Empress back to Mexico, that her health is sufficiently improved to justify hopes of a speedy recovery; and that, by returning to her husband, she will receive the care and attention likely to complete her cure.

The following are the principal points of the Saxon peace treaty:—

Saxony will enter the North German Confederation. The Saxon army will be reorganized as soon as conditions have been arranged by the North German Confederation. Koenigstein and Dresden will have mixed garrisons. Prussia will furnish garrisons for other Saxon towns, until the organization of the Saxon army takes place.

WASHINGTON.

The Real Position of the Government with Regard to Mexico—Minister Campbell and General Sherman Soon to Depart for Mexico.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The intelligence from France relating to Franco-Mexican affairs, coupled with the admixture of fact and speculation emanating from Washington on the national policy contemplated with regard to impending events in Mexico, has had the effect to so confuse the situation as to leave the country in great doubt as to what course the Federal Government is pursuing. That there has been considerable exaggeration, both high officials of the Administration and the Mexican Minister here fully concede; but there is enough of fact, important fact, developed to warrant a reliable and concise statement being made at the present time.

The Administration, it will be shown before the meeting of Congress, has entered upon an earnest and practical enforcement of the well-established Monroe doctrine, and its rigorous application to Mexico. While it has determined on no protectorate, in the diplomatic sense of that word, it has nevertheless resolved on giving the recognized Liberal Government its moral support, to be backed, if need be, by a physical demonstration. In the next two weeks, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, our Minister to Mexico, who is duly accredited to President Juarez, will leave in the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sherman.

They will proceed direct to Matamoras, on the Rio Grande, where they will meet General Sheridan, and communicate with the Liberal authorities. President Jaurez has already been officially notified of their coming. In the meantime, Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered to the West Gulf Squadron, with instructions that put him in a position to be of great assistance, if needed, to Lieutenant-General Sherman and Minister Campbell, who represent the strange combination of "glittering generalities" of diplomacy with the sharp, pointed, and vigorous orders of the field.

Since Mr. Corwin's withdrawal from Mexico, in 1864, there has been no diplomatic representative of this Government in that country.

The French troops will be out of Mexico by the 1st or 15th of January, 1867. Maximilian's abdication of the empire will undoubtedly precede such withdrawal. His stay there thus far has been caused by a spasmodic effort to pay the interest on the French loan.

As yet no treaty has been concluded (for after its acceptance by the Executive it will require the ratification of the Senate) by which the Government agrees to guarantee the Mexican debt, and receive in return from President Juarez a cession of Mexican territory. It is not at all improbable, however, but that the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa, bordering on the California Gulf, may yet be ceded to the United States.

Appointment of a Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Edward Plumb, of New York, was to-day appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico. He was Secretary when Robert McLane was Mexican Minister.—*New York World.*

CANADA.

Arrival of Troops—Fenian Excitement Over the Acquittal of Lumsden—A New Postmaster-General—Cabinet Deliberations on the Execution of the Condemned Fenians.

MONTREAL, November 5.—The 100th Regiment, just out from England by the steamer *Pennsylvania*, arrived here yesterday. One-half the regiment will go on immediately to Ottawa. There are now in British America about 15,000 troops of the Regular British Army, of whom 9000 are in Canada. There was a parade on Saturday of the Volunteer Grand Trunk Regiment, commanded by the Managing Director of the Company, Colonel J. C. Brydges. About 600 were on parade. The company has along its line about 6000 employes, nearly all of whom are being trained for military service.

There is considerable excitement to-day in Griffintown, the Irish quarter of the city, owing to the fact that while the two Fenian prisoners of Irish origin, Lynch and Priest McMahon, have been sentenced to death, Lumsden, a Scotchman, and a Protestant minister, has been acquitted. The Cabinet have been holding meetings during the last three days in this city. Mr. Langevin, Solicitor-General east, has been sworn in as Postmaster-General, succeeding in that office Mr. Howland, who, some time ago, was appointed Finance Minister. Nothing has transpired as to the result of Cabinet deliberations on the fate of the condemned Fenian prisoners.

It is believed that the Canadian ministry will throw the responsibility of a decision on the Imperial Government. There is a strong feeling here that if the sentences are not carried out the Fenians will conclude it is because Canadians are afraid of them, and will be more likely to give us trouble hereafter than if the law is allowed to take its course.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Perry's Letter on the Constitutional Amendment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 5.—Ex-Provisional Governor Perry publishes a long letter addressed to Charles W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, in reply to a letter from that gentleman, urging South Carolina to ratify the Constitutional amendment. Governor Perry takes the ground that the Southern States may be ruined, but cannot be dishonored and disgraced except by their own acts. He expresses the conviction that the amendment can never gain the assent of three-fourths of the States. He reviews sections of the amendment *seriatim*, and gives his views against each at some length. He closes his letter in these words:—"Let me conclude by assuring you that, as feeble as South Carolina may be, and as powerless as you say she is to protect herself, she is nevertheless able to maintain amid all her oppressions her honor unsullied, and will never voluntarily accept her own degradation."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Texas.

The vote on the amendment to the Texas Constitution is published at last. It stands thus:—For amendment, 28,119; against, 23,400. Majority for, 4719. Messrs. Branch and Henderson appear to be elected to Congress from Third and Fourth Districts of that State. Only a handful of votes were cast.

THE FASHIONS.

In Winter Quarters—Reminiscences of the Fall Styles—A New Fan and Head-Dress—Winter Mantillas—The Pamela Bonnet—Dresses and Ornaments, Etc.

PARIS, October 19.—"Home, home, sweet home." The tune and the words to the above old song have been running through my head ever since I took up my usual quarters yesterday in a comfortable winter snuggery I have, not far from the Boulevard. * ** * Yesterday it was that I hung up my roving and picnic insignia on their window pegs. These articles comprise my alpenstock, a small French horn, a game-bag, a racing belt, gauntlets, of course, in case of provocation, and, readers—must I say it?—my revolver! I should not have mentioned the latter, only there it is, hanging among my fishing-rods, above my writing-table. When I cast a glance up towards it I feel fired to heroism, and at such times I dip my porcelain quill to the bottom of my inkstand in search of a hit or two.

But heroic courage is one of those exotics that brings no other pleasurable associations along with it beyond that enthusiasm which arises in the consciousness of having been very grand, whereas my quill, my long-tried friend and weapon, has procured the only real enjoyments I have ever felt. If I were thoroughly Francecivilized, I should here, of course, say that the joys I experience while talking about clothes to your readers are beyond the power of any known vernacular to convey; but I am afraid such a high state of refinement flavors somewhat of corruption.

As to my alpenstock, it reminds me of the last peep I took into the salle de conversation at Baden, in which brilliantly illuminated assembly-room I counted six gentlemen and three ladies in full dress. They were all sitting along the walls in big, stiff chairs, and looking as solemn as people do in dentists' parlors while waiting, in self-commune, till it is their turn to be operated on. That was the last I cared to see of fall styles this year; and now for our winter insignia.

I should begin with the Spanish fan, which is to be carved and jewelled as never modest fans were before, only I have the newest, prettiest Spanish head dress to post that ever a Castilliane with southern skin, jet black eyes, and pouting cherry lips could have dreamed of.

High life is coming out in mantillas this winter. Our present Neapolitan roof, its accomplice, is to be half as big as it was—that is, just a discernible square, a mere pretense for a foundation on which to place a flower over one ear, and the mantilla on the top. The latter will fall like a veil over the face, but not lower down than the chin, then over the chignon behind, and be drawn over the shoulders, but will finally be fastened on the bosom with a flower to match the one on the catalan. Nothing can be more becoming. The ears and neck of high life will be protected, and the old members thereof will thus draw a veil over their wrinkles which they certainly have not done since they adopted the juvenile open shapes as if they were just leaving their teens.

There are Pamela bonnets, with little round crowns, fanchon style; but the Marie Antoinettes are the pride of our best milliners. The raised Lamballe, with velvet green leaves on the top, over tulle, are the full dress bonnets of this season.

As the bodies of our dresses are to be cut somewhat low, very pretty neckties have necessarily had to be pondered over; for not every lady who will insist on wearing open Vandyke collars can boast of a swanlike downy throat. The new neck ornament is made of narrow ribbon, either velvet or taffeta; it is tied on with long ends behind; but in front there is a velvet flower. Let me propose a flat heartsease, under which are sewn two ends, as if the flowers were a bow. On each of these two ends two more heartseases, making a group of five in front. This is prettier than any brooch, conceals a good deal, and is warm and tasteful.

Another new trifle—and trifles I never look over, for they give the finish and style to the plainest toilet—is the new set of velvet earrings and brooch, which is much prettier for winter wear than the Lamballe flower-parure.

There is a soft hue on velvet ball earrings which accompanies the natural down on the cheek. They are light, not expensive, and glossy. Emerald green sets, hanging on gold, or rather gilt hoops, match any bonnet or dress; but black velvet is more *distingue*. The brooch is plain.

Another trimming that does not require any very serious recommendation, as it speaks for itself, is the pomponette rose ribbon. It will be worn for hatbands, and is made of small round floss balls on narrow ribbon. Pink, in all its shades, is the favorite pompon. At a distance these little round tufts look like real miniature roses.

The splendor of our jet passementeries and gimp ornaments can be described, though all the French say they cannot; but I do not think they can be surpassed. The richest trimmings for velvet and cloth casaques are rosettes, from which hang long cord loops, such as the military Hussars have dangling about their rigging. The loops end in pendants, which are either long, round, or oval. I must not forget to mention the new fringe in this series. It is made of a beaded passementerie heading, from which dice hang, each die being worked with cut jet beads. Its beauty consists in the way it stands out on the velvet, for the dice hang in the diamond direction, not square, and they are in perpetual motion.

The "velvet cross" for the neck, the "river galoon," which is ribbon flowing down with streams of cut jet; the new belt, which is a band to be sown on the waist, and has twelve jet ribbon pendants equally sewn on the skirt, are this week's wonders.

Rosettes are placed everywhere, even on the front of Tudor hats, which are very much worn on the nose, on account of the ever-encroaching chignons.

THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In a campaign speech at Chicago, on Friday evening, Senator Yates closed an effective speech as follows:—

"Fellow-citizens, the Republican party had a low beginning—an humble beginning. The Whig party and the Democratic party broke up on the slavery question, when it was proposed to surrender all this fair territory of ours to slavery. There was an intelligence in this country which began to ask the question, Why continue four millions of human beings in slavery? Why have this dark blot upon our national escutcheon? Why have a Government that ignores all the relations of human life, which separates husband from wife, and parents from children, which takes the babe from the mother that gave it birth? The Republican party took up that question. I was one of the men in the county in which I live who advocated universal freedom; and if I thank God for anything, it is that while I have committed many faults, I have been true to the poorest of the poor. Our party have triumphed—gloriously triumphed—and to-day it is the party of America. It has dedicated this country to freedom. It supported Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. It elected him in 1860 and 1864, and it is now, thank God! the dominant party upon the continent of North America, and it will not stop until it has accomplished all its objects. It is the true party, because it is the only national party."

THE PLAINS.

The Merry Englishmen all Right.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, via Waggoks, November 5.—A hunting party, including Viscount Southwell, Baron Holstein, and Count Montague, who were reported killed or captured, returned safely yesterday to Fort Riley.

THIRD EDITION

BALTIMORE.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

ALL GOING ON WELL.

NO RIOTING REPORTED.

OLD POLICE BOARD CONDUCTING THE ELECTION.

THE SWANN OFFICIALS STILL IN JAIL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

The Radical Triumph.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 6—10 A. M.—All is quiet, and the election is progressing harmoniously under the old Police Board, including all of the old judges and clerks of precincts. The vote is not likely to be very full. The conservatives are turning out to a considerable extent. The judges refuse all whose loyalty is doubted, or are otherwise disqualified, regardless of the Registry law, or their being registered. Sheriff Thompson and the new Commissioners are still in jail.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

All Quiet at Noon.

BALTIMORE, November 6.—The election is progressing quietly. As far as heard from, there has been no disturbance anywhere.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Modus Operandi of the Election.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 6—12·30 P. M.—The election is proceeding amid the most profound quiet. Every precaution has been taken to preserve the peace. All the lager beer saloons are still closed, although a few are accessible by the back doors. In each of eighteen wards fifty policemen are on duty, except in the Eighth Ward, where the force is double. A heavy Conservative vote is being polled. Every voter is compelled, to take the oath again, and after doing so, and answering all questions proposed as tests of loyalty, deposits his vote. Thousands of votes are being deposited in boxes for rejected ballots; still, the chances are about even and the result is doubtful.

From California and China.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—Letters from General Montenegro, commander of Acapulco, to the Mexican Imperial Consul, bearing date October 27, say nothing of the capture of Oaxaco, and state that Sutter, the acting American Consul, is fully implicated as being the medium of correspondence between the Liberals in San Francisco and Alvarez.

China news to September 1 says the funeral of Captain Townsend, of the United States steamer *Wachusett*, was largely attended by officials and private gentlemen.

It is supposed that twenty Chinese perished by the burning of the steamer *Hungary*.

The insurrection in Cochin-China is far from being suppressed. The rebels still occupy Taymen and Trombong, and only await the approach of the rainy season to assume the offensive.

The celebration of the Emperor's fete has been a failure.

V. J. Walker, United States Internal Revenue Agent for the Pacific Coast, has been indicted for malfeasance in office.

Choice wheat, 2 cents per pound.

Crown Point Mining shares sold at $1020: Belcher, $60; Yellow Jack, $710; Chollar Potos, $122; Ophir, $92; Legal Tenders, 70½.

New Jersey Politics.

LAMBERTSVILLE, N. J., November 6.—An enthusiastic Union meeting was held here last night. It was addressed by ex-Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, and Charles A. Skillman, Esq. The address of Mr. Pollock was a masterly exposition of the principles at issue, and will doubtless tell largely on the vote that will be polled to-day.

The Late Simeon Draper.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The announcement of the death of Simeon Draper in the morning papers was premature. He died this morning.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—Governor COX, of Ohio, has appointed November 29 as a day of thanksgiving.

Change of the Associated Press Agent at New York.

To all Agents and Correspondents of the Associated Press:—Please to take notice that Mr. D. H. Craig has been discharged from the General Agency of the New York Associated Press by unanimous vote of the members. Mr. James W. Simonton has been appointed General Agent, and due attention will be given to his despatches as such agent. W. C. PRIME,

of the *Journal of Commerce*, President.

JOSEPH P. BEACH, of the N. Y. *Sun*, Secretary.

New York, November 5, 1866.

REPLY OF MR. D. H. CRAIG.

To all Editors and Agents of the Associated Press:—

NEW YORK, November 5.—I have read the notice sent over the wires this evening, signed by Messrs. Prime and Beach, and pronounce its assertions utterly and infamously false. I have not been discharged unanimously or at all. My responsibility is to the Executive Committee, and to them only, and they have not and will not unite in the lying assertions of Prime and Beach.

It is true that I have for some weeks past headed a movement here to remodel and improve our Association, as you will learn from my printed circular, now on its way to you, and it is also true that all these arrangements are completed, and will go into effect next March.

My resignation has been in the hands of the Executive Committee for several weeks, and whether accepted or not, I should have retired at the end of this week, at which time, as I have good reason to believe, every agent or reporter of the Association will earnestly co-operate in the new movement, which I assure you is started with the most ample backers, and in its results will largely promote the interests of all the papers outside of this city; and I shall confidently hope for your earnest approval.

D. H. CRAIG,

General Agent N. Y. Associated Press.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, November 6, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was less doing. August 7·30s sold at 108@108¼, an advance of ¼; 107¾ was bid for new 5-20s, 110½ for old do., 114½ for 6s of 1881, and 100¼ for 10-40s. City loans were in demand; the new issue sold largely at 102¼@102½, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were dull. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 33, an advance of ½; and Catawissa preferred at 20½, no change; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; and 55½ for Pennsylvania Railroad.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 14¼@14¾, no change; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 21, an advance of ½; and Germantown at 31, no change; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 53½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 31 for Green and Coates; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 110 was bid for Third National; 232½ for North America; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 33½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 59½ for Girard; 46 for Consolidation; and 70 for Corn Exchange; 105 for Seventh National.

Canal shares were firmly held.

We call attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of Mr. Jacob E. Ridgway, who offers for sale one hundred thousand dollars of 6 ₰ cent. mortgage bonds of the Union Passenger Railway Company at 90, free from all taxation, national, State, and municipal. These bonds are a first lien on the road and franchise of the Company, are coupon bonds of five hundred dollars each, and are offered in sums of $500 and upwards, at the low price of ninety ₰ cent.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148¼; 11 A. M. 148¾: 12 M., 148; 1 P. M., 147¾.

—The Commonwealth National Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

—The Frankford and Bristol Turnpike Road announces a dividend of $1·50 per share, payable on the 12th instant.

—The Bank of the Northern Liberties yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand, free of taxes.

—The City National Bank has declared a dividend of of six per cent., payable on demand.

—The Consolidation National Bank has declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

—The Southwark National Bank has declared a dividend of thirteen per cent., payable on demand.

—The Second National Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

—The Kensington National Bank has declared a dividend of twelve per cent., payable on demand.

—The Girard National Bank has declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

—The Mechanics' National Bank has declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

—The Corn Exchange National Bank has declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

—The First National Bank has declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.

— The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money is more active, but there is a large supply at 5 per cent. on call. Commercial paper is 5@7 per cent. Foreign exchange is dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109@109¼ for commercial; 109¼@109¾ for bankers; do. at short sight, 110¼@110¾; Paris at 60 days, 5·16¼@5·11¼; do. at short sight, 5·12½@5·10; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·12½; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·12½; Hamburg, 36½@37; Amsterdam, 41@41½; Frankfort, 41¼@41¾; Bremen, 79¼@79¾; Prussian thalers, 72¼@73."

—*The Boston Journal* says:—

"The steadiness of the Money Market is maintained, and each succeeding day tells the same story of ease and abundance. Many corporations who are accumulating profits against dividend day, are now lenders to the dry goods commission houses at low rates, and, as the houses have abundant accommodations from these and like sources, they will not give out acceptances except at long dates, which is the principal reason for three or four months' paper being so scarce in market."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$10000	U S 7·30s Aug.	108¼	400 sh	Ph & E	...lots 33⅜
$15000	do	108¼	300 sh	do	33
$4000	do	108	200 sh	do	33
$100	do July.	106	100 sh	Sch N pt	b60 34
$500	do June	106	100 sh	Leh Nv	s60 58
$500	do June	106	4 sh	Cam & A	122
$3000	Pa 6s	trust 103	12 sh	C & A scrip	48¼
$7000	City 6s new	102¾	100 sh	St Nch Coal	2
$2000	do	102¾	300 sh	do	2
$1000	do	102¾	200 sh	do	2
$1000	do	102¾	100 sn	Susq Can	b30 15½
$500	do	102¾	100 sn	do	b30 15¾
$2000	N Pa 6s	93	5 sh	13th & 15th	21
100 sh	Cata pf	b5 28¾	100 sh	Hestonville R	14¾
300 sh	do	28¾	100 sh	do	14¾
200 sh	do	28¾			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148 @148¾; Silver 4s and 5s, 142; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¾; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10¾; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 114¾@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110¾@110¾; do., 1864, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1865, 107⅞@108; do., new, 1865, 110¼@110¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100¾@100¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅞@108; do., 2d series, 105⅞@106⅛; do., 3d series, 105⅞@106⅛; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 13¾@14.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, November 6.—There is less inquiry for Flour for home consumption, but prices are firmly maintained in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at prices ranging from $8 to 9 ₰ bbl. for superfine, $9·25@12 for extras, $13@14 for Northwestern extra family, $14 25@15 50 for Pennsylvania and Western do do, and $15 50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. 100 bbls. Rye flour sold at $8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for Wheat at yesterday's figures; sales of Pennsylvania and Southern reds at $3 2@3 32; 3000 bushels spring at $2·75; and white at $3·40@3 50. The last sale of Rye was at $1·35 ₰ bushel. There is a better feeling in the Corn Market, and holders are asking an advance; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1 25. Oats are in good request; sales of 5000 bushels Delaware at 65 cents and 8000 bushels Pennsylvania at 66 cents, afloat and in the cars.

Nothing doing in Barley; 1000 bushels Malt sold at $1 40.

The Provision Market is extremely dull, and prices are weak. New Mess Pork was offered at $33. Smoked Hams are selling at 19@24 cents; Pickled do. at 18 cents.

Whisky is quiet, with sales of Pennsylvania at $2·41@2·42, and 50 barrels Ohio at $2 43@2·44.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Cotton is firm. Flour dull. Sales of 6000 bbls at $9 60@13·25 for State; $12@15 for Ohio, and $9 65@14·50 for Western. Southern quiet. 250 sold at $12 50@17 25. Wheat quiet, but firm. Corn dull. Pork heavy at $28 for mess. Lard dull at 13¾@15¾c. Whisky steady.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

The Great Conservative Conspiracy

How It Has Been Defeated

The New Commissioners—Who They Are and Where They Are.

The Radical "Coup d'Etat"—Their Opponents Confounded and Paralyzed.

Sheriff Thompson in Tears.

Saturday and Sunday in the "Monumental City."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, November 4.

The political cauldron here is still bubbling and boiling, but at this writing it has not yet bubbled over, to the peril or the public peace, as was so confidently anticipated yesterday. As the matter now stands the radicals have the upper hand, and everything leads to the belief that they will be able to maintain their position without resorting to force, or even without being compelled to resort to forcible means to quell an outbreak. The Rebel majority of Baltimore, during the events following the 19th of April, 1861, learned the lesson of peaceful submission to a loyal minority. It is a difficult thing for them to break in upon this constant habit of five years. They have lost all confidence in their own power, and will not dare lift a finger unless they have a substantial proof that they will have the entire and hearty co-operation of the Executive branch of the Federal Government. And even under these circumstances, it is doubtful if they will venture upon a resort to force, unless the movement is inaugurated by the authorities of the United States.

As a forcible expression of the present state of affairs, there is now being circulated here a slip of doggerel poetry, supposed to be the work of some radical brain, which has for its title:—

The Song of the Dying "Swann."

The choicest stanzas of this choice production read as follows:—

Sung the Swann, "Where sweep the waters of Potomac to the sea
There's a pile whose marble chambers once I dreamed would shelter me.
Alas! the dream has vanished—I shall never nestle there—
And I lay the blame on no man but that rascal, Monty Blair!"
So the Swann, he puff'd his throat; puff'd it big, and puff'd it bigger,
As he sung, in dolorous note, "Nigger! *Nigger!!*
NIGGER!!! NIGGER!!!!"

"Monty! Monty!" so the Swann says; "you have played me false and foul;
Treated me—the lordly Swann—as tho' I were some mousing owl.
Alas! I feel the poison of your tongue in every vein,
And I perish (as some mortals have) of "Nigger on the brain!"
So the Swann, he puff'd his throat, puff'd it big, and puff'd it bigger.
As he sung, in dolorous notes, "Nigger! *Nigger!!*
NIGGER!!! NIGGER!!?!"
And he died!

This little political ballad, in truth, contains the gist of the present contest in a nutshell.

Governor Swann is Candidate for the United States Senate.

The Governor has of late been possessed of a devil, which is ever whispering in his ear the insinuation that the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell has done him a foul wrong by being the almost unanimous choice of the loyal people of the State as his own successor in the National Senate. There are two prime difficulties in the way of his supplanting Senator Creswell. One is the fact that Creswell, and not Swann, is the choice of the loyal people of the State, who, by the present state of the law, are the only legal voters. The other is the existence of an old law on the statute-books of Maryland, which requires that one of the United States Senators shall be a resident of the Eastern Shore, and the other of the Western Shore. Reverdy Johnson, whose tenure of office extends through the Fortieth Congress, is a resident of Baltimore; and hence, the successor of Senator Creswell must have his abode on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. As Governor Swann also resides in Baltimore, he can be elected to the Senate only after this time-honored statute is repealed.

How Swann Proposed to Secure His Election.

To accomplish this two-fold object, Governor Swann and his friends have entered into the contest which at present convulses not only the State of Maryland, but the entire Republic. At the coming election on Tuesday, eighteen members of the House of Delegates, and three members of the State Senate, are to be chosen by the electors of Baltimore. If candidates in the interest of the Governor can by any possibility be returned, it is hoped that the election throughout the country districts will be conservative enough to secure, with their aid, the repeal of the old statute, and the triumphant return of Swann to "the marble chambers" on the banks of the Potomac.

The first movement in this direction was the appointment of men to make the registration of voters who were heartily in the interest of the Governor. They performed their part well, by an indiscriminate registration of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers. On Monday and Tuesday last an attempt was made by the loyal citizens of the place to correct this list, by causing the names of all such to be erased. This compliance with the provisions of the law was refused by the Registers, except in such few instances as will not affect the results of the election.

The lists prepared by the Governor's Registers are still detained by them, and it is altogether probable that they will refuse to comply with the law, which requires them to furnish a copy to the Clerk of the Superior Court on Monday, as well as duplicate copies to the judges before 9 o'clock on the morning of the election. If they should see fit to defy the law in this respect, the judges will be compelled to use the lists as printed in the daily papers from time to time. This will give their opponents a technical ground against them, but it is the only thing that can be done under the circumstances.

The Judges of Elections are appointed by the Commissioners of Police, and as it was well known that their appointees would comply with the law in all respects, it became necessary to remove them, to make way for more subservient tools. With the

history of this part of the movement, and its results, your readers are already familiar.

The New Police Commissioners, appointed by Governor Swann, are James Young and William Thomas Valliant. They are both known as loyal men during the war, but they have since its close been doing a heavy business in the "policy" line. Neither of them are men of any mental calibre, nor have either of them heretofore been of any political prominence. They were selected by the Governor simply because they would do his bidding to the utmost. Valliant is an enterprising dealer in crockery, and otherwise known only as a small ward politican. Young was a member of the last City Council, being President of the upper branch of that body. At the recent municipal election he was defeated as a candidate for his old seat. He was likewise a candidate for the conservative nomination for Mayor, and in this respect also his hopes were blasted. The only substantial honor he now enjoys, besides that of being an inmate of the common jail, is that of presiding over the deliberations of the Conservative City Convention. In this latter capacity he signed an order, which appeared in the local papers of yesterday morning, calling on the conservatives to assemble at their headquarters in the different Wards to-morrow evening, to make final arrangements for carrying the election on the following day. Whether the durance vile in which their chief fugleman is lodged will discourage the conservatives from this movement, remains to be seen.

The Arrest of the Two Commissioners was the all-absorbing event of yesterday. With its details your readers are already familiar. But there are a few minor facts connected therewith which are of considerable interest. Messrs. Schley and Latrobe, the counsel for the bogus Commissioners, have the reputation of being two of the most accomplished jurists in the State. When they were suddenly summoned to appear before Judge Bond, to consult with their clients, then and there under arrest, it is needless to say they were thunderstruck. They had thought of injunctions, and mandamus, and several other technical legalities, whereby their opponents could be ousted, and their clients put in possession of the police machinery of the city; but the idea of a wholesale arrest and lodgement in jail of the old Commissioners, their aiders and abettors, seems not to have entered into their heads.

Mr. Schley was at first inclined to consider the whole proceeding in the matter of the arrest as a broad farce. He was overheard to say to his associate, "This is all bosh!" To which Mr. Latrobe significantly responded, "There's more in it than you think." It so happened there was. Still, Mr. Schley followed up his platform of "bosh" by protesting against the whole proceeding, denying the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court, and threatening dire vengeance upon Judge Bond for interfering with the new Commissioners in the discharge of their duties. The Judge quietly settled this point by informing the irate lawyer that the Court was not to be intimidated in the discharge of its duty.

So, as Messrs. Young and Valliant refused to give the bail required of them, their example being followed by Sheriff Thompson, the trio were carted off to jail, followed by the shouts and jeers of the crowd. Sheriff Thompson was badly scared, and it is asserted that his emotions were so painful that they found relief *in tears*.

The Habeas Corpus was the next resort. The counsel for the bogus Commissioners made three applications for a writ before they were successful in securing it. Our Judge declined to interfere, because the whole matter, as he stated, was in the hands of Judge Bond. Judge Alexander, of the Circuit Court, to whom an application was made, refused on the ground that he had no jurisdiction. The Legislature has deprived him of the power of issuing the writ on account of his notorious Copperhead proclivities. Judge Bartol, of the Court of Appeals, who happened to be in the city, had clear jurisdiction in the matter. In addition to this, his political sentiments are strongly with the insurrectionary movement. So the writ was granted by him without delay. Up to noon to-day it had not been served, and probably no attempt will be made to serve it until to-morrow morning.

The radicals have another advantage at this point, which they will in all probability not hesitate to make the most of. By a special provision of the code of Maryland, the officer or other person in whose custody is the person suing out the writ is required to make a return, and to produce the person detained *within three days* after the service of the writ upon him. The jailor of Messrs. Young and Valliant is a radical, and if he chooses to take advantage of the provisions of the law, he can detain these latter gentlemen until the election of Tuesday is well under way, or even entirely over!

Will the United States Authorities Interfere?

This is now one of the leading questions, but the conservatives are entirely discouraged on this point, and look for no encouragement or help from Washington. General Canby, the military commandant, is in town, and yesterday Mayor Chapman and the old Commissioners had an interview with him which was entirely satisfactory to them. He will lend all his power and influence to assist the *de facto* and *de jure* Commissioners in preserving the peace of the city.

But above General Canby is General Grant. Mr. Thomas S. Alexander, the senior counsel of the old Commissioners, has had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, in which the latter assured him that there would be no interference by the military authorities of the United States, except in case of a riot, and that even then the troops would not be subject to the orders of Governor Swann; but that they would be employed solely to preserve the peace, and under the control of the General Government.

In this connection, an event happened on Friday evening which has some significance. John Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had an interview with the Governor and his Commissioners at the residence of the former. What was said thereat has not transpired; but it can readily be interred that the conference was in reference to the speedy transportation of troops from Washington and other points.

The City Last Evening—Gossip of the Streets and Hotels.

Although there was every indication of an outbreak during the greater part of yesterday, when the final blow fell the conservatives seemed to give up the struggle in despair. During the evening there was little excitement apparent, although it was evident enough that the under-currents of men's minds still ran strong and passionately. Early in the evening considerable crowds were collected on the streets, in front of the various headquarters of the two opposing parties. As is usual in such cases, the all-absorbing question received a thorough ventilation from every conceivable stand-point; but, as a universal rule, these discussions were then conducted with marked composure and self-restraint.

The question of submission was freely touched upon by the adherents of Governor Swann's policy, the opinion among them being then nearly unanimous that the radicals had the best of the battle so far, and were likely to maintain their ground to the end. Still, there was a strong party who favored a resort to forcible means, and that without any further delay, for effecting the release of Sheriff Thompson and the two bogus Commissioners.

The Situation as Viewed by a Disconsolate Copperhead.

One individual of evident Copperhead proclivities delivered himself, with great coolness and deliberation, in the following manner:—

"I was in favor of liberating the Commissioners by force to-night. I did not say, 'Go and drag them out of jail,' but I said, *'Let's go!'* Nobody appeared disposed to help, and I didn't propose to do it alone. They have cuchred us nicely, and I'll be d——d if they don't deserve a great deal of credit for the way in which they have done it. Just think of forty thousand being beaten in this fashion by four thousand! I'll be d——d if they *don't* deserve credit for it!"

A bystander at this point suggested that the radicals would hold their ground—that "the game was all up," as he expressed it.

"Yes," was the response; "it is all up, unless a mob is raised, or the United States interfere. But they won't interfere. Canby is an old fool, and Grant is a d——d radical; he is working into the hands of the radicals, just as they want him to."

The dejected "policy" man then branched off into a fearful tirade against radicals in general and Yankees and "niggers" in particular, winding up with the assertion that he had seen all he wanted to of the whole d——d crowd, and never wanted to see another as long as he lived.

During the early part of the evening a slight drizzling rain had been falling, which tended in no small measure to dampen the "policy" spirits. By nine o'clock the drizzle had become something more, and as a consequence the streets were well-nigh deserted. So Sheriff Thompson and the Young and Valliant Commissioners of Police were obliged to slumber for the night in the common jail, and the rest of Baltimore betook itself to rest much in the usual manner, though with anything but the usual composure of mind.

The City To-Day

was remarkably quiet. There were no tokens whatever of an approaching outbreak. So orderly were appearances at least, that the old Commissioners attended church in the morning at their usual places of worship. Still, there was quite a large crowd collected at every prominent political point in the city, engaged in a peaceful discussion of the situation.

Governor Swann went on a pilgrimage to Washington this morning, and has not yet returned. Whether or not he will succeed in persuading the President to take the responsibility of resorting to force, the events of another day can alone decide. In the meantime Baltimore is a little nervous.

OMIKRON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ORGANIZED in 1835. INCORPORATED June 7, 1844
Office, No. 507 NORTH street. Open from April 1st to October 1st from 9 to 12 A. M. Open from October 1st to April 1st from 2 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
ALEX. G. CATTELL, Vice-President.
RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH, Secretary.
THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer.
No. 428 MARKET Street.

MANAGERS FOR 1866.

Matthew Newkirk,	Thomas Pedrick,
Wilson Dunton,	Henry M. Kimmey,
James Appleton,	Samuel Mullen,
Charles Santee	Francis Bacon,
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Samuel Work,	E. P. King,
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Thomas Potter	John Weist
T. Esmonde Harper,	Charles L. Orum.
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General Agent, EMANUEL H. TOLAND.
Missionaries.....{ALBERT G. ROWLAND, ROLAND T. KENSIL, HILMER W. WALTER.

The Institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of Philadelphia, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operation all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

Its management is placed in the hands of persons belonging to different religious denominations, and it is *conducted without sectarian bias*

Its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards, to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

During eighteen hundred and sixty five, which completed its thirtieth year—
2,423 visits were made, and
1249 families were relieved.
41 applicants proved to be unworthy of assistance.
13 could not be found.
270 adults were furnished with employment, and for
12 children good and comfortable homes were secured.

Besides which, many religious and temperance meetings were held, and many Bibles and tracts were distributed.

The Managers earnestly appeal for aid to carry on this good work.

EMANUEL H. TOLAND has been elected General Agent in place of John P. Arrison deceased, and he and the missionaries are now calling upon our citizens and the friends of the Society for subscriptions. [11 1 thstust

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of this day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent. and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer
10 25 fw Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—

A clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
11 1 6 New York City.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 336

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

POWER-LOOM
TABLE LINENS,

NEW PATTERNS,

JUST OPENED

PRICES:
87½c., $1, $1·12 and $1·20.
9 17 tf 2 31rp

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

A large assortment of Blankets from $6 up to $15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½ cents.
All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1·25 per yard.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
A large assortment of Gloves.—Kid Gloves $1·25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts

N. B.—Plaid Poplins $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1·75.
Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.
French Merinoes and Delaines.
French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.
Fine quality black Alpacas. [10 22

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has just received his first Fall Importation of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
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No. 922 ..... PINE STREET ..... No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Fans and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
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Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

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DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER.
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

Bargains in Canton Flannels, from auction.
One case Canton Flannel, 25 cents, worth 31c.
One case Canton Flannel, 31 cents, worth 37c.
One case Canton Flannel, 37½ cents, worth 40c.
Cheapest Canton Flannels in the city.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1·50, $1 62½, $1·75, to $3.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1, $1·25, to $3.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.
50 dozen French Cloth Gloves, white and colored.
All-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6, $6·75, $7, etc.
Bird-eye Linen Diaper, $2 85, worth $3·50.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Large assortment, cheap.
25c. heaviest yard-wide unbleached Muslin.
All-wool and cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.
All-wool Cassimeres, from auction, $1 12.
All-wool Delaines.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.
American Delaines and Calicoes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and Russia Crash.
Hosiery, Gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., as cheap as the cheapest.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29 1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

FARE & LANDELL.
FOURTH AND ARCH.
OPENING OF
FALL GOODS.
PIMS IRISH POPLINS
PIMS PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [7 2stuthrp

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERFECT in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saving to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invite a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate 10-4 Blanket for $6·50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $8 per pair that we sold before the war at this price We offer a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year for over $20. You can find any quality of Blanket you wish in this stock. Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Grey, or Tan Blankets, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Ironing Blankets 8-4 Comfortables, for $2 each. Housekeepers, Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than wholesale prices. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1 21 Market street. 10 27

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H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS:
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight.)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SILVER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps. It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 208 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

BONNETS AND HATS,
LATEST STYLES.

EVERY VARIETY OF
BONNET MATERIALS
AND
TRIMMINGS.
10 1 2m rp

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1021 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 26 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,
Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,
No. 729 POPLAR Street,
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND CAPS.
ALSO,
SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.
INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.

The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.

THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. It is

THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.

Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.

ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases. Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 tjl

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early 25

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,
POTTSTOWN, PA.
PRESIDENT,
THEODORE H. MORRIS,
Of Morris, Wheeler & Co.
TREASURER,
EDWARD BAILEY.
SECRETARY,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY.

The Company are now prepared to execute orders for BOILER PLATE FLUE, SHEET, and TANK IRON, PLOUGH PLATES, etc. Also for the ANVIL Brand of Cut Nails and Spikes. Orders may be addressed to
POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,
Pottstown, Pa.
Or to MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.,
SIXTEENTH and MARKET Sts., Philadelphia,
11 1 10t Or No. 24 CLIFF Street, New York.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all Numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 3§

CLOAKS AND FURS

NOW OPEN,
PARIS CLOAKS.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED),
IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGN
ALSO
PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1m rp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,
FURS OF ALL NATIONS.
RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1m rp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

GREAT STOCK
OF
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
AND
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
11 3 12t rp

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.
The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.
THE OLD STAND,
WATKINS',
NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
SEE THE PRICES.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques, trimmed, $6 50.
Heavy Beaver Basques, trimmed, $6 50.
The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
DAVID WATKINS,
No. 131 N. NINTH Street,
N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.
The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes 10 2 tuths3m

RICH, RARE AND RELIABLE FURS.
Hudson's Bay Sable Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Fine Sable Mink Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Siberian Squirrel Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Real Royal Ermine Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Children's Sets in every variety of Furs.
An immense saving in price by applying for an early selection at the
CLOAK, MANTILLA, AND FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 14 S. SECOND Street, six doors below Market.
9 29 stuth3m] CHAS. LEWISSON.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. (10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

NEW ROUTE
TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
Via the Delaware Railroad Line.

On and after MONDAY, November 5, Trains will leave Depot, at BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11·00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at CHRISFIELD, Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, at 7·00 A. M., thence by the new and elegant steamer "CITY OF NORFOLK," arriving at NORFOLK 2 45 P. M., connecting with
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,
For all points South and Southwest.
Elegant State-room Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Crisfield.
For further information apply at TICKET OFFICE,
No. 828 CHESNUT Street,
OR AT THE DEPOT,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
H. F. KENNEY,
11 2 12t Superintendent P. W. and B. R. R.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CA 1 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—*Founded* 1831—"*An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry, the Suppression of Pauperism, and the Relief of Suffering among the Worthy Poor.*"—At the annual meeting held Tuesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel H. Perkins.

Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Leaming.

Treasurer—Edmund Wilcox, No. 404 Chesnut street.

Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.

Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.

MANAGERS.

Benjamin Cotes,	Thomas A. Budd,
Thomas Latimer,	Charles Rhoads,
John Rohlen,	Richard Wood,
William Purves,	Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Edward R. Wood,
Benjamin Orne,	James Bayard,
John W. Claghorn,	Joseph A. Clay,
Thomas Wattson,	Alfred M. Collins,
Joseph H. Dulles,	John E. Graeff,
John Ashhurst,	Henry D Sherrard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointment was made, to wit:—John Hicks, Agent.

There are 120 gratuitous female visitors (visiting in the districts where they reside), and who, from long experience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The following is an epitome of their labors and disbursements for the past year, taken from the annual report, to wit:—

LABORS.

No. of visits made to the poor	16 123
" Families under charge	6,995
" Sick administered unto	1,417
" Deaths attended upon — five by cholera	157
" Persons found employment, including domestics to places in families	1,243
" Children placed at school and Sunday School	108
" Persons, including children, found asylums	43
" Young girls rescued from an abandoned life and restored to friends.	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Materials, Reduced to Money Values by Estimate.

Cash distributed by visitors from appropriations by the General Board	$8,875 00
Cash distributed from collections made by the visitors themselves	2,594 92
Cash distributed from the office, including wages paid out there as aid	1,100 00
Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch	4,017 12
Cash distributed to other female labor at the store of the Society	793 67
Cash Value of 1740 tons of COAL (or 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed, in quarters, at $7 50	13,050 00
Cash value of 64 tons of COAL and 11 cords of WOOD, collected by the visitors	708 00
Cash value of provisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, Indian meal, potatoes, beans, hominy, tea, coffee, sugars, molasses, bread, soup, meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sick	1,350 00
Cash value of materials: 1627 new and partially worn garments, the gifts of various Dorcas and other societies (acknowledged elsewhere) and of individuals, cash $75	1,221 00
Cash value of 252 yards of stuffs, 45 articles of furniture, and bedding; and 128 pairs of boots and shoes	625 00
Cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. These stoves were patterned by the Society for this use, and are very economical in their operation. They cost, with repairs, delivered and returned, about $6 each. As they last three years, the cost (and consequent value to the poor) per year of each stove is, therefore	1 100 00
Total	$30,434 71

Contributions both in money and materials thankfully received at the office of the Society, N. E corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox, Esq., No. 404 Chesnut street.

YEARLY ESTIMATE OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.—The Chief Engineer of the Water Works presented the Finance Committee of Councils, last evening, his estimate of the Department for 1867, as follows:—

Item	1. For salary of Chief Engineer	$4 000
"	2. For salary of Register	2,000
"	3. For salaries of Chief Clerk and seven Permit Clerks	3,200
"	4. For salaries of eight Inspectors	6,400
"	5. For salaries of four Purveyors and one Messenger	4,900
"	6. For salaries of Clerk and Draughtsman at Engineer's Office	2,000
"	7. For salaries of two Engineers at Fairmount Works	1,900
"	8. For salaries of four Assistant Engineers at Fairmount Works	2,400
"	9. For salary of Watchman at Fairmount Works	800
"	10. For salary of one Engineer at Delaware Works	1,000
"	11. For salaries of one Engineer and six Firemen at Delaware Works, for 156 days	2,300
"	12. For salaries of two Watchmen at Delaware Works	1,200
"	13. Salaries of two Engineers at Schuylkill Works	1,800
"	14. For salaries of two Assistant Engineers at Schuylkill Works	1,200
"	15. For salaries of eight Firemen at Schuylkill Works	4,000
"	16. For salary of one Watchman at Schuylkill Works, with house	500
"	17. For salaries of two Engineers and four Firemen at Twenty-fourth Ward Works	4,400
"	18 For books, stationery, advertising, printing and posting	2,000
"	19. Fuel for offices, ground rents, cleaning, incidentals, etc	1,250
"	20. Coal at Fairmount Works	15 000
"	21. Coal at Delaware Works	15 000
"	22. Coal at Schuylkill Works	15,000
"	23. Coal at Twenty-fourth Ward Works	10,000
"	24. Wood for all the works	100
"	25. Tallow, oil and gas, at Fairmount Works	2,000
"	26. Tallow, oil, and fluid, at Delaware Works	4,000
"	27. Tallow, oil, and gas, at Schuylkill Works	1,000
"	28. Tallow, oil, and fluid, at Twenty-fourth Ward Works	400
"	29. Small stoves, tools, red and white lead, gum, hemp, emery, etc	2,500
"	30. Repairs at Fairmount Works	6,000
"	31. Repairs at Delaware Works	2,500
"	32. Repairs at Schuylkill Works	3,000
"	33. Repairs at Twenty-fourth Ward Works	2,500
"	34. Keeping grounds in order	3,000
"	35. Keeping pipes, plugs, stops, and fixtures in good order	17,500
"	36. Keeping buildings, grounds, and reservoirs in good order	19 000
"	37. Purchase of iron pipes, fire-plugs, stop-cocks, lead, brass castings, iron castings, and other fixtures, and materials connected with the laying of pipes, setting of plugs and stops	100,000
"	38. Labor, laying pipe, setting and fitting fire-plugs and stop cocks	50,000
"	39. For drilling, and making new attachments	5 000
"	40. For iron railing at Fairmount	1,000
"	41. For carriage hire	500
"	42. For surveys for a better supply of water	10,000
"	43. For two engineers, one watchman, one inspector, repairs, oil, tallow, and small stores and coal at Germantown Water Works	12,000
Total		$331,150

The estimated receipts for water rents, penalties, etc., will be $650,000

For water pipe 50,000

Total $700,000

The Committee referred the subject to the Committee on Water, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Finance Committee.

FURTHER HEARING OF ANN SMITH.—A further hearing was had in the case of Ann Smith, charged with the theft of sewing silk at the notion store of Messrs. Strouse & Co., North Third street. There was additional testimony to the fact that, between the time the defendant left the place and the discovery of the loss of the silk, there was no customer in that part of the store where the sewing silk was kept. She was held for trial.

ESTIMATES OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—At the Finance Committee of Councils last evening, the following estimates of the Receiver of Taxes for the Department for 1867 were presented, and the Committee agreed upon reporting to Councils on Thursday an ordinance authorizing the appropriation:—

1. Salary of Receiver of Taxes	$2,500
2. Salary of Chief Clerk	1,500
3. Salary of seventeen Clerks and Messengers	17,800
4. Advertising Delinquents	1,500
5 Blank Books and Stationery	1,500
6 Printing Bills, Notices, and Advertising	2,000
7. Incidentals	800
8. Advertising Liens for Taxes	1,000
9. Prothonotary Costs	1 000
10. Sheriff's Costs	3 000
11. Surveys for Liens	400
12. Receiver of Taxes, Twenty-third Ward	2 500
Total	$35,500

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Quite a number of accidents were reported yesterday. John L. Whittick, a lad, was run over by a wagon yesterday, in Sixth street, below Catharine, and severely injured. He was taken to his home, at No. 817 Yost street.

Jane McBuilian, sixty years old, was run over by a passenger car at Twenty-sixth and Callowhill streets, and was badly hurt. She was removed to St. Joseph Hospital.

John Loucherty, twelve years old, was badly scalded about the legs yesterday, by the upsetting of a pot of coffee, at his residence, in Cullen place.

Joseph Richardson, residing in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and Christian streets, had a leg broken yesterday, by falling down a flight of steps.

Thomas Leary, nine years old, had one of his arms severely injured yesterday, by a fall in Ledger place. Loucherty, Richardson, and Leary were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

STEALING BRUSHES.—At the Central Station yesterday, a respectably dressed man, who gave the name of William Thompson, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler on the charge of stealing brushes at the store of Messrs. Kelton & Co., No. 908 Chesnut street. Charles Fogel testified that he was in the store when defendant came in, and asked to see a shoe-brush; one was shown him, which he examined, remarking that he did not want to buy then. Upon going out, he was observed to put a tooth-brush in his pocket. He got off. Some hours after he entered again, and, being watched, was seen to first slip brushes up the sleeve of his coat, and then into his coat pocket. He was arrested, and handed over to one of the officers on the street, and taken to the lock-up. On his person were several vest patterns, which he declined to say anything about. He was held for a further hearing at 2 o'clock to-day.

OFFICERS OF THE SPRING GARDEN SOUP SOCIETY.—This Society, located in Buttonwood street, near Broad, during last winter distributed about 700 pounds of bread and 5000 pints of soup weekly. They are preparing to commence operations again, and last evening the following Board of Managers were elected:—

James Peters, F. B. Aimore, Thomas Mather, C. P. Bower, James Chamers, Joseph H. Collins, John Edgar, I. R. Ginnodo, Joseph W. Gaskill, John Godbou, A. W. Gaskill, Eli Krupp, Thomas March, A. V. Murphy, Hiram Miller, Israel Peterson, Richard Peterson, G. S. Parker, F. Shoemaker, William Vanderver, David Vanderver, Amos Walker, John Ogden, Henry Warner, D. R. Erdman.

TOPOGRAPHIZING THE SCHUYLKILL.—The Chief Engineer of the Water Department is now engaged in making a survey of the Schuylkill river, from Fairmount Dam to the Columbia Bridge, for the purpose of ascertaining the changes that have taken place in the bed of the river during the past two years. The water at a distance of 100 feet from the fore-bay is 20 feet deep, and opposite Turtle Rock and the Skating Club-house, it is 35 feet deep. The water in the channel will average about a depth of twenty feet, and a width of some 500 feet. The amount of deposit during the past two years, and its particular location, cannot be ascertained until the survey is completed.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, a man named James Lukens entered the residence of Mrs. Lindsay, No. 1728 Cherry street, and made an attack with a knife upon John Smith, inflicting a slight wound upon his head. The woman threw herself between the parties to prevent the fighting, when Lukens attacked her and drew the knife across her throat, making a severe gash about two inches in length. The wound is not considered dangerous. Mrs. Lindsay states that Lukens threatened to take her life several times previously. Her husband is now absent in Virginia. Lukens escaped.

APPLICATIONS FOR SEWERS APPROVED.—A stated meeting of the Board was held yesterday. Applications for sewers in the following named streets were granted:—On Second street, between Lombard and South; on St. Mary street, between South and Seventh; on Barclay street, from Broad to Fifteenth; on Water street, from Callowhill to Vine; on Charlotta street, north of Culvert street; on Third street, from Race to Vine; on Cherry street, between Sixth and Seventh; on Levant street, between Pear and Spruce, and on Davis street, from Twelfth street westward.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee of Councils was in session last evening, and agreed upon reporting an advance making an additional appropriation of $12,500 to the Board of Directors of the County Prison for the current year. On Thursday last, a communication from the Board asking for the appropriation was read in Common Council, and referred to the above committee. The Board state that, owing to the great number of prisoners in the institution, and the high price of flour and other articles of produce, it is necessary that the appropriation should be made.

DROWNED HIMSELF.—Francis Dow, a laborer, fifty years old, employed at the brewery of Messrs. Massey, Collins & Co., committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself in a well at the brewery. An inquest was held on the body, but the investigation failed to show any cause for the self-destruction. A verdict of "suicide by drowning" was rendered.

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following Committing Magistrates are the only ones that have paid to the City Treasurer the fines and penalties received during the month of October:—James Massey, $52; Lewis Godbou, $43; and John Clouds, $44; making a total of $139.

NO MORE REPORTS.—The Board of Health have concluded not to furnish for publication the cases of cholera reported daily, as said reports do not agree with the record of deaths reported weekly by the Registrar.

"Got."—The use of the word *got* is a superfluity in conversation. I *have* is sufficient, with the expletive. It will be perceived that the superfluity is *avoided* in the following paragraph:—

"After I had got a good night's rest I got up; and no sooner had I got on my things than in came Mr. B. We got into a discussion about an article of furniture that we had got the day before; he got quite agitated, and I got out of the room as quick as possible when he told me that I had got to be extravagant. After we had got through breakfast we got up an arrangement for a ride; so I got into the carriage; but we had not got far before it rained, and we got wet. So turning about we got back as soon as possible; I got a copy of the *Transcript* and seated myself before the fire."—*Got, in Boston Transcript.*

A Disreputable Butcher.—An extensive seizure of stolen property has been made in Sheffield, England, in the house of a butcher, who occupies a respectable position. The property consists of jewelry, silver forks, spoons, a number of gold watches, and other articles, of the estimated value of £4000 or £5000.

Byron's Tomb.—A fund has been started in England for the restoration of the church at Hucknall Torkard, where Byron is buried; about $2500 have been received.

AMUSEMENTS.

"DEXTER" AND "PATCHEN."

These Celebrated Trotting Horses, and the Pacing Mare

"POLLY ANN,"

WILL CONTEND FOR PREMIUMS

At the New Castle County Agricultural Grounds, Wilmington, Delaware,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

FIRST PREMIUM, $1500.

SECOND PREMIUM, $500.

Mile Heats; best three in five; to harness.

HORSES TO START AT 2 30 P. M., GOOD DAY AND TRACK.

ADMISSION $1 00

Carriages free. 11 3 stuth3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO. ..... LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

THIS EVENING, November 6,
SIXTH NIGHT
of the successful engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear in
DION BOUCICAULT'S VERSION
OF
RIP VAN WINKLE,
pronounced by the
ENTIRE PRESS OF THE CITY
to be the most perfect performance ever given here.
To conclude with the latest London farce, entitled
FOUND IN A FOUR-WHEELER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 10,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
First performance here of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
Lessee ..... Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager ..... ROBERT JONES
Business Manager ..... C. McCORMICK
Second Appearance of the Popular Comedian,
STUART ROBSON,
IN THREE CELEBRATED CHARACTERS,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 6,
Will be presented
THE HYPOCRITE.
Mawworm ..... STUART ROBSON
To be followed by the
PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle ..... STUART ROBSON
The performance to conclude with the new farce of
TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE.
Timothy Spangle, a Provincial Tragedian, with the original song of "A Horrible Tale of a Suicidal Family" ..... STUART ROBSON

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet ..... 50 cents
Orchestra Chairs ..... 50 cents
Gallery ..... 25 cents
Private Boxes ..... $3 and $5
Seats in Private Box ..... 75 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain will rise precisely at ½ to 8.
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.
HOUSE FULL.—FUN IN ABUNDANCE.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 6,
Brougham's fine drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Brien ..... Mr. DAN BRYANT
To conclude with the comic drama of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy ..... Mr. DAN BRYANT
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
Friday—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.
In Rehearsal—"SHAMUS O'BRIEN."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 6,
TWENTIETH NIGHT
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his great character of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's historical play, in five acts, of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with many requests, an
EDWIN BOOTH MATINEE
will be given at 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, November 10, when will be presented, for the first time this season,
HAMLET,
with all its original splendor.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT
KATE FISHER AND EL. KINO EDDIE.
THIS EVENING,
LOCHINVAR AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. 11 5 3t

FREE GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS—
No. 927 CHESNUT Street, below Tenth,
Now open with a fine collection of Oil Paintings, among which are Lewis Notch and Valley in the White Mountains, and Bensell's Autumn in the Alleghenies
10 31 6t McCLEES & McCANN.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS will commence SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, November 10, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN.—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impart's health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months $8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months $5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 2m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Claims.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and two cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to and for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. To pay officers of the District Court, four hundred and eleven dollars.

Item 2. To pay officers of the Court of Common Pleas, two hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Item 3. To pay officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions, nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

Item 4. To pay for meals for jurors, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 5. To pay for arrest of fugitive from justice, seventy dollars.

Item 6. To pay fees of District Attorney, twenty-five hundred dollars.

Item 7. To pay fees of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, four thousand dollars.

Item 8 To pay Benjamin F. Mifflin, for printing additional regular and extra assessments and box slips, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety cents.

Item 9 To pay for making up election papers, fifty dollars.

Item 10. To pay for books of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, one hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Item 11. To pay for binding deserters' lists, etc., fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Item 12. To pay for docket furnished the Court of Quarter Sessions, twenty-nine dollars.

Item 13. To pay for stationery furnished the Supreme Court, seventy-eight dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Item 14. To pay for books for Clerk of Orphans' Court, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Item 15. To pay for books for Register of Wills, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Item 16. To pay for books for the Prothonotary of the District Court, eight hundred and one dollars and fifty cents.

Item 17. To pay for stationery for the District Court, one hundred and thirty dollars.

Item 18. To pay for books for the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, four hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents.

Item 19. To pay for books for Recorder of Deeds, two thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

And warrants for items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 shall be drawn by the City Commissioners, and for items 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 by the City Solicitor.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Supplementary to an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to make an Appropriation to Defray the Expenses to be incurred for the Reception of the State Flags," approved June 15, 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the ordinance entitled "an ordinance to make an appropriation to defray the expenses to be incurred for the reception of State Flags," approved June 15, 1866, be amended by striking out in the fourteenth line of said ordinance the words "twenty five," and that the Controller be and hereby is authorized to make the following transfers in said ordinance, to wit:—

From item boarding six hundred color-men, the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-one cents, as follows:—

To item "carriages," the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars; and to item printing and stationery, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-one cents.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Approve a Certain Contract for the Erection of a School Edifice at Mechanicsville.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the contract dated the nineteenth day of September, 1866, executed by the Mayor of the city, of the one part, and by Seth K. Samms, contractor, of the other part, for the erection of a school edifice at Mechanicsville, in the Twenty-third Ward, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby approved and confirmed, and that Watson Comly, the surety therein, is hereby approved.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of William J. P. White, Register of Water Rents.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That George W. Simons and Clotilde E White, are hereby approved as the sureties of William J. P. White, Register of Water Rents.

And the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bonds with warrants of attorney for said parties to execute, cause judgments to be entered thereon, and to file certificates of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrants of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties; that is to say, the lien of the judgment against George W. Simons shall only operate on and against a certain lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the south side of Chesnut street, west of Sixth street, in the Fifth Ward, and the lien of the judgment against Clotilde E. White shall only operate on and against a certain lot of ground whereon is erected the messuages and tenements at the corner of Water and Lombard streets, in the Seventh Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Enter Satisfaction on the Official Bond of William J. P. White, Register of Water Rents.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to enter satisfaction on the official bond of William J. P. White, Register of Water Rents (D. C. D. S. B. March Term, 1864, No. 38): Provided the Controller shall certify that his accounts are correct, and that there is no defaunt.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Board of Health.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation made to the Board of Health for the year 1866, to wit:—

From Item No. 11 (salaries), the sum of nine hundred (900) dollars, as follows:—

To Item No. 18 (outside channel visits), three hundred and fifty (350) dollars.

To Item No. 16 (board and washing at Lazaretto), two hundred and fifty (250) dollars.

To Item No. 17 (general repairs), three hundred (300) dollars.

From Item No. 4 (pay to physicians and collectors of vaccine cases), the sum of one thousand (1000) dollars.

To Item No. 24 (fuel, lights, etc.), eight hundred (800) dollars.

And to Item No. 25 (medicines, coffins, etc.), two hundred (200) dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Cavan, and Beach streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with competent parties, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on the following streets, for the paving thereof, viz.:—Sixteenth street, from Master street to Columbia avenue; Twenty-second street, from Oxford street to Ridge avenue; Cavan street, from Hamilton street to Pennsylvania avenue; and Beach street, from York street to Cumberland street. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractors shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property. And they shall also enter into obligations to the city to keep the streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize a Certain Transfer in the Annual Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for 1866.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller is hereby authorized to transfer the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-six cents from Item 53 (furniture), in the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1866, to Item 49 (repairs) in the Fifth School Section.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—

About 19,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and
About 19,000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.

These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.

ALSO, ABOUT
7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1900 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.

Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,	Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Infantry Overcoats,	Spades,
Sack Coats,	Shovels,
Jackets,	Axes,
Hats,	Camp Kettles,
Caps,	Mess Pans,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,	Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope,
Bed Sacks,	Rags, etc.
Metallic Scales,	

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By command of
General D. H. RUCKER.
Assistant Quartermaster-General
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
11 6 11t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion, Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36.
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
11 1 18t Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 243 RACE STREET.
Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 3 1m

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA
AT THE
"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
SECOND STORY.
Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.
HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free 9 27 6m

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,
And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 6

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED,
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1866.

To-Day.

OCTOBER heard the expression of popular opinion of seven of the Commonwealths of the American Union on the great issues of the day. It requires no augur to translate the meaning of the verdict rendered by the States at the polls. Their expression of opinion was a decided one, and by their action they declared in favor of the reconstruction plan of Congress and in opposition to the Executive policy. At that election sixty members of Congress were chosen, of which number the Republicans secured forty-eight, and the Democracy the remaining twelve.

To-day twelve more States are called upon for their decision, and their utterances settle forever the present issues of the day. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska speak to-day between the rising and the setting sun; and what will be their decision? To calculate with anything like certainty is, of course, impossible; but from contact with the leading Republicans of most of the States; we are enabled to know what they hope and what they expect to do. In order that our readers can compare their expectations with what they really accomplish, we will give an estimate of the greatest success it is safe to anticipate for the Republican party. It may be that we will go above what to-day will develop, but it is hardly probable that events will show that we have been too modest in estimating our strength:—

Massachusetts elects a Governor and State ticket, and ten Congressmen. We can hardly hope to do better than our majority in 1865, when we had 48,655, and all the delegation. In fact, a slight loss must be anticipated, as the offices so lavishly distributed ought to have an effect in decreasing our party strength. If we get forty thousand majority, we will be well satisfied.

New York is the great field of contest, and on her depends, more than on any other State, the moral effect of the contest. We anticipate the re-election of Governor Fenton by not more than ten thousand majority. If we have five thousand we will be doing very well. In 1864 we carried the State by but eighty housand, though last year we had twenty-seven thousand, due to the inertness of our opponents. The result can be told almost as soon as we hear from New York city. If she does not give more than thirty-five thousand majority for Hoffman, Fenton is elected. If she gives as much as forty thousand, the result is doubtful. Such are the statements given us by the *Tribune*. We look most anxiously, therefore, for the vote in the Empire City. The Congressional delegation in that State stands twenty-one Republicans to ten Democrats. We hope to gain one member, but the more cautious of our party will be well satisfied if we hold our own.

In New Jersey the only officers voted for are Congressional and Legislative. The present Congressional delegation stands two Republicans to three Democrats. The Republicans are confident of gaining one more district, the Fifth, and electing G. A. Halsey, and also hope to win in "Jack" Rogers' district, and elect a fourth Republican Congressman. If they do this, it will indeed be a glorious victory in Jersey. The fight over the Legislature is rendered interesting by the death of Senator Wright. The members elected will have the choice of his successor. At present the Republicans have a majority of *one* in the Senate, and eight in the House. A slight loss will therefore change the complexion of the body. Whatever may be the result, no credit is due to the State Central Committee of our party for any victory which may be achieved.

In Delaware, a Governor and Congressmen are voted for. The Republican canvass has been exciting, and every possible step taken to secure us victory. We entertain great hopes of success. Should we triumph, the majority cannot exceed two hundred. In any case, the decision will not be more than that either way. The majority against us in 1864 was 672.

The news from Maryland renders the election of three Republicans to Congress certain. That is the same result as in 1864, but by the desertion of one of our representatives, it really gives us an additional vote in the House.

Michigan elects a Governor and Congressmen, and in this State we anticipate a Republican gain. In 1864 we had 16,000 majority, and it would cause no surprise if the victory this year runs it up as high as 20,000. The delegation is solid Republican, and will stand like the Macedonian phalanx, unbroken, in the Fortieth Congress.

We expect such great things from Illinois, that we will not venture to speak of Logan's majority. Two years ago Mr. Lincoln had 30,000 in the State. The delegation stands eleven Republican to three Democratic. There can be hardly any gain as to the numerical strength, but in the total vote we think that the Prairie State will astonish even those who anticipate such a victory as we do.

Wisconsin last year gave us 10,081 majority and 5 Republicans to 1 Democrat. We think that she will do better in the total vote than last year, but fear that her delegation will not be made a unit in the cause of liberty. In our estimate of all the extreme Western States, we have only to be guided by what the speakers and journals say, and we may be anticipating too much.

Reports from Missouri are so extremely conflicting, and such an extraordinary system, or rather the absence of all system, rules there in regard to Congressional districts, that we dare not hazard an opinion. We had a majority in 1864 of some 40,000, and the present delegation stands eight to one in favor of the radicals. If she does anything like as well this year, the country will be satisfied.

In Minnesota the chief interest centres in the Congressional delegation. At present the two members are Republicans. Fears are entertained lest we lose one of them, but we cannot see how they are well founded. We only secured, however, a majority of 3500 on the Governor's vote last year.

Kansas will, of course, go Republican by an immense majority. As two Senators are to be elected by the Legislature, in the place of Messrs. Lane, deceased, and Pomeroy, term expired, the interest centres there rather than in Congress.

Such is an estimate of what the Republicans in the various States tell us they are going to do. By to-morrow we will see how many of them have fulfilled their expectations.

We Have Won!

DESPITE the machinations of most unscrupulous leaders, and the desperate designs of unrepentant and furious Rebels, the Union men of Baltimore have won. For ten days the contest has been most bitter. The Governor of the State, casting aside the mask of impartiality, or even the semblance of judicial fairness, became at once the partisan accuser and the judge of the Police Commissioners. The result was as we had all along anticipated. With a bitter charge as a decision, he declared the old Commissioners removed, and appointed bogus officers, who were tools of his own, to conduct an election at which only loyal men should be allowed by law to vote. Hoping to be backed by armed troops of the United States, and ready at any time to shed blood in order that his desperate design could be consummated, Swann took steps towards usurpation unheard of in our land. He even went so far as to secrete arms in the city, and employ a band of desperadoes to use them. But the undaunted front shown by the Unionists is having its effect. They found that the United States Government, whatever might be its sympathy, *dared* not interfere. The bold loyal Police Commissioners are conducting the election to-day in Baltimore. The Rebels are being refused the right of suffrage, and their ballots rejected. The Attorney-General of the State has declared that the law is on our side, and despite all traitorous combinations, we will gain all we desired—elect our radical Representatives, and send a good Union man to fill the seat of Hon. J. A. J. Creswell in the Senate.

BRITAIN, TREMBLE!—We published yesterday a despatch which requested the British Government to tremble, as the Fenians had held a meeting somewhere, and declared that they would never cease to attack the usurper, and seek to free their country and secure revenge. We are not certain whether *perfide Albion* will consent to tremble or not, but we are at a loss to see, first, why she should comply, and, secondly, what good the Fenians would gain by her having a fit of ague. If it is merely for the morbid satisfaction of seeing the throne of England act as though it were suffering from the Mississippi chills, we think that the minds of the sons of Erin must tend rather to the examination of disease, than seek the political freedom of their native land.

Poor Britain! we pity her. "But yesterday she might have stood against the world." And now, with this dreadful threat ringing in her ears, she must be shivering with terror. Of course, she will be so overcome with dread as not to dare to hang Lynch and McMahon. That is evidently what the declarers of this dreadful insinuation of eternal vengeance feel convinced of. It is a master stroke of policy to seek to secure the release of the prisoners; and if the Brotherhood wish to culminate their policy, let them organize another invasion, and start from some hamlet on Lake Superior. If that don't "strike more terror to the soul of Richard," and cause the release of Lynch, it will be because Great Britain is determined to decline to tremble, and is rashly daring the Fenians to do their worst. Would that, for her own good, she only knew what terrible fellows they are!

FROM MEXICO.

Resignation of Maximilian—His Departure from the City of Mexico—General Bazaine in Charge of the Government.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Minister Romero to-day received the following letter by way of New Orleans, dated Vera Cruz, October 26, 1866:—"Maximilian left the city of Mexico on the 22d inst., resigning verbally in favor of General Bazaine. General Bazaine endeavored to persuade him to delay his departure until General Castelnau's arrival, two days late; but he declined, and, escorted by 800 Austrians, proceeded to Orizaba by cross-roads to avoid meeting with General Castelnau. He reached Orizaba yesterday, and is expected here to-morrow. The captain of the Austrian frigate *Dandolo* states that as soon as Maximilian arrives he will at once leave for Europe. It is said that Maximilian will publish to-day a manifesto at Orizaba. General Castelnau reached the City of Mexico soon after Maximilian left, and took possession of the Palace and assumed the "reins" of government. The French soldiers who had entered under Maximilian's colors will be returned to France under General Castelnau's influence. General Porrio Diaz has captured the city of Oaxaca, taking all the artillery, ammunition, men, and supplies.

—Why are Swann's Police Commissioners like the "Boys in Blue?" Because they are Young and Valliant.

NEW ORLEANS.

General Meyer Assigned to the Command of the District of Louisiana—Effect of a Riot in Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The following special despatch has just been received at this Bureau from the Tribune Bureau in New Orleans:—

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—The subjoined order explains itself, and it is only necessary to add that General Meyer is one of the most gallant and meritorious officers in the United States army:—

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, November 5, 1866.—Brevet Major-General J. A. Mower, Colonel 20th United States Infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Louisiana, embracing the State of Louisiana, and the posts of Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, with headquarters until further orders at New Orleans. The duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, etc., for the State of Louisiana, are also assigned to him, subject to the approval of the War Department.

"By command of
"Major General P. H. SHERIDAN.
"GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Asst. Adjt.-General."

We have received information that in the event of a riot in Baltimore, it will extend to New Orleans and other points in the South, jeoparding the lives and property of Union men.

Seventeen additional military prisoners have been sent to Ship Island to serve out court-martial sentences.

BANK NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Tome, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, clear of tax.
11 6 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax
11 6 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax
11 6 3t* H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT on the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax
11 6 uths3t* JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT out of the profits of the last six months payable on demand, free of all taxes.
11 6 3t A. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 6 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 6 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
11 6 3t* WM. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand
11 6 6t F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—THIS IS A NEW PERfume, yet it has already achieved a success which has established its reputation as the most delightful, delicate, and durable. The lapse of time but adds to its essential sweetness. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.* 7 14 6mrp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3460 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.
SEASON OF 1866-67.
The arrangements of the Society for the coming season being complete are announced as follows:—
The three Concerts will be given in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
And will be on the grandest scale.
The Chorus this season will be more effective than formerly, and has been selected with great care.
The Solo parts will be sustained by the best professional talent to be obtained. The liberal patronage last season warrant the Directors in the increased expenditure proposed this season.
The Oratorios to be produced are:—
ELIJAH, ST. PAUL, DAVID.
The first Concert will take place
ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 13 1866, with DR. GUILMETTE, the celebrated Basso from Boston, GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor of New York, MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY, and MISS H. M. ALEXANDER of Philadelphia.
Owing to the impossibility of accommodating all who wish to attend and the great expense incurred in bringing out the Oratorios, subscriptions will be received for the choice seats reserved for the three Concerts, at
TEN DOLLARS FOR THREE SEATS,
AND SEVEN DOLLARS FOR TWO SEATS.
The Box Sheet is now open for subscribers at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 6 1tip

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

JOHN B. GOUGH,

On TUESDAY EVENING, November 6, he will deliver one of his great Lectures on

"TEMPERANCE."

Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S (late Ashmead & Evans) Book Store, No 724 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7 Lecture commences at 8. 10 31 tf

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold its First Annual Exhibition in Philadelphia at No. 921 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY, November 19 1866.
Ladies throughout the country, engaged in Art pursuits, are cordially invited to contribute to the exhibition. The works received to consist of Paintings in oil or water-colors and pastel; Designs, Sketches, Studies, and Drawings of all descriptions included in Art and Sculpture; Models in plaster; Wood and steel Engravings, and Lithographs.
Persons having such works of art in their possession, executed by women, are also requested to aid the cause by loaning them or the exhibition.
The name of the piece, the owner's or artist's name and residence, and, if for sale, the price must accompany each article sent. MRS. E. C. HOYT,
10 20 tuths 6t President.

YOUNG AMERICA CRICKET CLUB.—Regular meeting in the Town Hall THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 P. M.
11* CHARLES E. MORRIS, Secretary.

OPENING.—M. E. MASON & CO. will open on THURSDAY, November 8th, a fine assortment of Winter Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, and Ladies' Dress Caps at their new store, No 1115 CHESNUT Street, above Thirteenth. Please call and examine. 11 6 2t*

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13 m&p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamises,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
10 6 tf

A SPLENDID DISPLAY
OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
FOR LADIES' SACQUES.
Prices much less than other Establishments.

A MAMMOTH STOCK
OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
FOR MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.
GREAT BARGAINS
In Black Gros Grain Silks.
A large Stock of DRESS GOODS at Low Prices,
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 thstu2t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
EVERY FRIDAY EVENING,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
FRIDAY, November 9—Professor J. C. BOOTH, "GLASS, ANCIENT AND MODERN."
The history of its manufacture, illustrated by numerous Diagrams and Oil Paintings.
November 16—Professor H. HARTSHORNE, "MAN AND HIS COMPANIONS."
Comparative Anatomy.
November 23—Professor E. W. VOODES, "ANATOMY OF THE EYE."
November 30—F. J. HOUSTON, Esq., "CHEMICAL AFFINITY."
Tickets may be had gratuitously, after Tuesday, at the Hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street 10 6 4t

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily.
Admission, 25 cents. 11 6 6t*

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—A NEW MAGAzine for the Little Ones. Edited by T. S. Arthur.
CONTENTS OF FIRST NUMBER, NOW READY.
The Sunny Maple. The Smart Woman Lost in the Woods. (*Illustrated.*) The Moth and the Candle Eddy's Dream. Afraid in the Dark. Twilight. (*Illustrated.*) Willie's Journey to Heaven. Breakwater. The Roses's Petition. The Elder-Duck. (*Illustrated.*) Little Pearl. Little Mattie. They will Blacken if they do not Burn. Autumn Day. (*Illustrated.*)
Terms $1 25 a year
Single numbers, Fifteencents
Office No 323 WALNUT Street. 11*

HENRY C. FOX,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 6 1m

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, trading as McKINNEY & FOX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all business of the said firm to be settled by HENRY C. FOX. JOSEPH McKINNEY,
HENRY C. FOX.
October 29 1866.
The undersigned will continue the Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting business at the old stand S. W corner of THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, and will exercise a general supervision of all work himself
HENRY C. FOX,
S. W. corner THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Streets,
11 6 2t Philadelphia.

A NEW WORK ON
BOOK-KEEPING,
By L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
We are happy to announce that this Work, long in preparation, is now ready, and the large number of orders received in advance are being filled. It is unquestionably the most complete work on the subject yet published. It teaches the learner, after acquiring a knowledge of theoretical principles, to think and apply them for himself, by which, instead of being a mere copyist, he becomes a self-reliant, thorough accountant. It contains complete sets of Books in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, single changed to Partnership.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, Partnership.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE.
EXECUTORS' ACCOUNTS.
GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION, with Bank Account.
COUNTRY STORE, Cash and Barter.
WHOLESALE PRODUCE, Copartnership and Dissolution.
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Commission.
COTTON AND WOOL, Commission.
FLOUR AND GRAIN, Commission.
IMPORTING AND JOBBING, Silks and Fancy Goods.
GENERAL WHOLESALE IMPORTERS, Commission and Jobbing.
FOREIGN SHIPPING, Ship Brokerage and General Commission.
BANKING, Showing the Organization, Management, and Actual Business of a National Bank.
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERAGE, Definition of Brokers' Terms, Etc.
CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS, Etc.
Many of these sets of Books are furnished by the head Book keepers of leading Banking and Business Houses, and are practical exemplifications of their daily business. Care has been taken, by omitting any use of the Author's name in the transactions, not to allow the Work to become an advertising medium. Every Book-keeper, Business Man, and Lawyer will find the Work almost indispensable, and a copy should be in every Counting House and Office. It is a large super-royal octavo of 448 pages, handsomely bound in cloth. Price $3 50 per copy.
SOWER, BARNES & POTTS, Publishers,
11 6 tuths3t] No 37 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SILVER-WARE,
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
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JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a Very Choice Selection of
DIAMONDS,
Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
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JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS.
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.
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JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a full line of
WATCHES
From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
REPS AND ALPACAS.
PLAID GOODS FOR CHILDREN,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT.
SILKS! SILKS!
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN.
LYONS BLACK TAFFETAS.
MUSLINS.
A very large Stock of both Bleached and Unbleached, at prices guaranteed low.
Table Linen and Damask Napkins, Towels, Flannels, every grade; Shawls, Balmorals, Merrimac Calicoes, Hosiery, New and Elegant styles Sacquing and Cloakings, for ladies' wear; Cloths and Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs; Tickings, Huckaback, Crash, etc.
BLANKETS BLANKETS
ONE THOUSAND PAIRS from $5 00 to $20 a pair
The finest in the city at
Nos. 2 and 4 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE MARKET. [10 31thstu1m
M. K. WILLIAMS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS DAILY
IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
Mademoiselle KEOGH, No. 904 WALNUT Street, has thoroughly organized her mammoth establishment, and is now in receipt, almost daily from her numerous corps of correspondents in Paris, of new and rare attractions in all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS. Those who visit this fashionable emporium can procure the very latest styles, prior to their being offered for sale in any other Philadelphia establishment. [10 6 tuths1mrp

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vanderveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, November 8.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11 6 3t* No. 132 S. WHARVES.

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS
WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
AT
89.
These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.
We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 31 tf4p

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS
FOR SALE.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Passenger Railway Company
AT
90,
Free from all Taxation, National, State, and Municipal.
These Bonds are a first lien on the Road and Branches of the Company, are Coupon Bonds of Five Hundred Dollars each, and are offered in sums of $500 and upwards, at the low price of NINETY PER CENT.
For further information apply at the office of
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
No. 57 South THIRD ST.
10 5 1m4p

RICH DECORATED
DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS.
KERR'S CHINA HALL.
Now opening, per ships "Aristides," and "Marianne Ottenheim," a large assortment of
Rich Paris Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Of entirely new shapes and decorations, never before imported.
DINNER SETS, from $175 to $1000 a Set.
TEA SETS, from $35 to $400 a Set.
Those in want of DECORATED DINNER and TEA SETS cannot fail to make a selection from our large assortment.
By the same arrival we also have a variety of
Rich Paris Decorated Dinner Coffee Cups and Dessert Plates.
JAMES K. KERR,
CHINA HALL, 111 3 6t5p
No. 529 CHESNUT Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
(MASONIC HALL,)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS,
LIBRARIES,
Dining and Sleeping Rooms,
In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace
WINDOW SHADES
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

THE QUAKER CITY Business College
TENTH & CHESTNUT STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
Young Men who wish to prepare themselves in the best manner for Business Life, will find it to their advantage to visit this Institution.
FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
This work, containing 448 pages, large octavo, the largest and most complete treatise extant, is now ready for sale at the office.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Twenty-five Dollars for a Six Months' Course.
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CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
10 4 thstu4mf
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
9 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Chesnut Street Theatre—Mr. Joseph Jefferson played "Rip Van Winkle" to an immense audience last evening. The play and the actor increase in popularity nightly. *Rip Van Winkle* again to-night. *Found in a Four-Wheeler* is the farce, and it is a capital one, though some of the hits are scarcely plain to Americans.

On Saturday another of those delightful family matinees will be given. *The Gunmaker of Moscow* will be presented.

Walnut Street Theatre.—Mr. Booth was honored with a very large audience last evening. He never played "Richelieu" with more delicate force and grace. *Richelieu* will be presented again this evening—the cast as before—Edwin Booth as the "Cardinal Duke," and Barton Hill as "Baradas."

In compliance with a universal desire of the people Mr. Edwin Booth will give a *Hamlet apres-midi* performance on next Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Arch Street Theatre.—Mr. Dan Bryant had a large audience last evening, and the performance passed off pleasantly. To-night *The Irish Emigrant* and *Handy Andy* will be represented.

City Museum Theatre.—A great bill is offered to-night, the best of the season. It is full of fun. The laughable comedy of the *Hypocrite*, the beautiful American play of the *People's Lawyer*, and the new farce of *Timothy to the Rescue*, will all be given.

American Theatre.—Miss Kate Fisher and El Nino Eddie are attracting very large and fashionable audiences. This evening *Lochinvar* and *Black-Eyed Susan* will be presented.

Carncross & Dixey have an excellent entertainment this evening. The *Base-Ball Match* is very clever.

Academy of Music.—Mr. John B. Gough delivers his great new lecture on "Temperance" this evening. This is Mr Gough's primitive theme, and he cannot fail to interest his auditors in the reform proposed and advocated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A Bold and Daring Burglary.—Last evening was perpetrated one of the most daring and successful burglaries that we have had to record for a long time. About 10 o'clock last evening the house of Thomas Smith, in South street, below Juniper, was entered. Mr. Smith keeps in the place a tavern and cigar shop. The burglar entered the front door by means of a jimmy, and went up stairs. Mr. Smith was in the bar-room, and his wife was in the third story, with a child. Although Mrs. Smith went through the house whilst the burglar was in the place operating, no discovery was made. The robber actually ransacked the whole house.

Every bureau drawer was opened, and whatever of its contents the burglar fancied, he carried off. He went into the second story back room, and with a jimmy broke open a money box of Mr. Smith's, and took from it about $2000 in notes, bonds, and gold certificates. He also stole two gold watches, and jewelry amounting to about $2000 more, including a handsome ring. One of the watches is a stop-watch. He succeeded in getting away with all his plunder, and so adroitly was the thing managed, and so well did he cover up his tracks, that the robbery was not found out until this morning. No arrests have yet been made. The burglar was evidently a very accomplished and skilful man at his business.

Petty Cases.—William Fry and John Rusk were arrested this morning on a charge of larceny, at Mead street wharf. They are said to belong to that notorious fraternity designated "wharf rats." They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed them on a charge of suspicion of larceny.

Francis McClain was taken into custody yesterday morning on a charge of reckless driving. He drove his team through the streets at a furious pace, until he got to Second and Thompson, where he was arrested and escorted to Alderman Shoemaker's office. He had a hearing, and was committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

The Weather.—The sudden and great change in the weather is the remark of everybody. During last week the average of temperature was higher than that of the corresponding week in 1865. It stood 50·91 this year against 48·60 last year. Yesterday morning the temperature was down to freezing point, but in the afternoon the clear bright sunshine, with the thermometer at 42, made it quite comfortable. Last night, however, a cold northerly wind brought down the temperature to the freezing point again, and this morning it stood down close to 32. We can easily see its effects in the blue noses and overcoats on the street. Gloves are at a premium, and winter goods are selling rapidly.

Interfering with an Officer.—There are a great many cases of this kind reported from day to day. Peter Lent was arrested on this charge last evening. It appears that an officer had arrested a man at Twenty-third and Coates streets for being drunk and disorderly, when Lent went up, and taking the prisoner by the arm, told him not to go with the officer, for he had no business to arrest him. Another officer, who happened to be in the neighborhood, happened to see the little by-play, and walked up and arrested the foolish Lent. The latter was taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $600 bail to answer. It is supposed he will think twice before he does anything of the kind again.

Disorderly House.—A woman who gives the very romantic name of Grace Carroll, was arrested at a late hour last night for keeping a disorderly house. She keeps a place No. 2217 Sharswood street, and is not very select in the character of the company she entertains in her establishment. In fact, the graceless scamps who infest her domicile are said to indulge in late hours, bad liquor, and a very loud tone of conversation. As the quantity of noise made is not very agreeable to those living in the vicinity, great complaint has been made about it, and in consequence, Grace was arrested and taken before Alderman Fitch, to answer for her disgraceful conduct. The Alderman held her to answer at Court in the sum of $1000.

Charged with Misdemeanor.—George H. Martin and Samuel McIlhenny, the driver and conductor of the Callowhill street passenger car that ran over a pedestrian at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets yesterday morning, were put under arrest on a charge of misdemeanor. They had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held them in $1000 each to answer. It was proven that the running over the deceased was owing to the gross carelessness of the parties arrested.

Boat Found.—The Harbor Police discovered a yawl-boat, twenty-one feet long in the keel, and twenty-four feet over all, stowed away behind one of the wharves on the Jersey side of the river. It was so hid that mere accident alone led to its discovery. The boat is painted black outside, with green bottom. It is painted lead colored inside, with green top. The boat is supposed to have been stolen, and is now lying at the Harbor Police dock, at the foot of Noble street, awaiting an owner.

The Horticultural Society's Essay this (Tuesday) evening will be by A. S. Fuller, Esq., of New York, the author of "Grape Culturist." These essays are free to all, whether members of the Society or not, and are given as part of the Society's object, which is to diffuse taste for horticulture amongst our citizens.

The Mass Meeting in Camden Last Night.—One of the greatest meetings of the campaign was held last night at the Camden Court House, addressed by Hon. James M. Scovel, Hon. Leonard Myers, and Hon. G. W. N. Curtis, Republican candidate for Legislature. Mr. Scovel reviewed his own course in the Legislature, and attacked and handled the Administration without gloves. He was warmly received by the whole audience, and applauded throughout by an interested and wide-awake audience.

The Senator is safe again in the hearts of his people. He occupied nearly two hours, and was followed by Hon. Mr. Myers, in a brilliant speech of an hour in length.

Mr. Myers is a great favorite with New Jersey audiences, and acquitted himself handsomely, and was repeatedly told to "Go on." He made many excellent points, and is a capital stump orator. Mr. Custis followed in a brief, sound, and logical speech. He will be elected by a large majority. The band serenaded the speakers at the residence of Senator Scovel, where the speakers and band were entertained till a late hour.

Italians in Trouble.—Two young Italians, about 18 or 19 years of age, were arrested on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. It appears that the two had, last evening, entered a restaurant in West Philadelphia, just west of the bridge, and got quarrelling. The landlord ordered them out, and made them leave. A young man named McNamara followed them, and got into a quarrel with the two Italians, and the three got into a free fight. In the melee one of the Italians, named Bartholomew Bonnel, drew a pocket-knife and cut McNamara, but not very seriously. The two then turned to escape, but were arrested at Twenty-third and Market streets. The other gave his name as Roschel V. Melano. Both of them had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held them in $1000 bail, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

A Belligerent.—Albert Frickand was arrested yesterday afternoon for making an assault on a passenger-car conductor. The prisoner, who is one of those men who seem to think a conductor is a person who is appointed for the purpose of ill-natured people venting their spleen upon, got into a disturbance with one of the Girard avenue car-conductors. He made an assault upon him with a cane, and in the melee scratched the sides of the car. A police officer was called, who took Frickand into custody, and escorted him to Alderman Fitch's office. That magistrate held him for a further hearing.

Providing for Cold Weather.—James McNamee was arrested at the Haymarket, at Seventh and Oxford streets, yesterday afternoon. James pays constant attention to the state of the weather, and seeing that Jack Frost was coming upon him unprepared, he resolved to take time by the forelock, and appropriate some clothing to prepare for the inclement weather to come. So he took advantage of the absence of a man at the Haymarket, and stole his coat. He was detected in the act, however, and was arrested and taken before Alderman Fitch, who held him in default of $600 bail to answer.

Closing of the New Jersey Campaign.—An immense mass meeting of the Republicans of New Jersey was held last evening at Medford. A torchlight procession, comprising some three hundred enthusiastic loyalists, paraded the streets prior to the meeting. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Lewis Ashmead, Esq., of Philadelphia, W. P. H. Covert, Esq., and Hon. S. N. Read, of Mount Holly, late Congressman from New Jersey.

An Ingenious Fellow.—

A rogue in Memphis jail who lay,
Kidnapped a jailor's watch one day;
Another jailor, who his game
Guessed not, he sent to pawn the same;
And purchased then nice things to eat,
That all the jail-birds he might treat.
Here was some sharpness, we confess,
But honest men evince no less,
When first class goods, for prices small,
They bear away from Tower Hall.

We Have

Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as $15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to 50 00
And all intervening grades.

We Have

Good all-wool Black Suits as low as $22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to 55 00
And all intervening grades.

We Have

The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

Kelley & Company's Gift Concert—An Explanation.—*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph*—Sir:—It is well known that a firm in Chicago, bearing the name, style, and title of A. A. Kelley & Company, have advertised a Prize Concert to take place on the 28th of September last. For reasons best known to the firm, the drawing for prizes did not occur, as was announced, but was postponed until the 17th of the present month. Presuming that the Company above-named were fully competent to make good their promises, I consented to act as sole agent for the sale of tickets in this city, and succeeded in disposing of 770 tickets in the short space of ten days, depositing the proceeds in bank. To each purchaser of a ticket I gave a promise that if the drawing did *not take place on the day named* (an assurance of the same tenor being given by A. A. Kelley & Co. in their advertisements), the money should be returned on presentation of the ticket sold at my establishment. With this arrangement the gift managers of the concert did not appear pleased, and wrote to me on October 8, five days after the concert should have taken place, demanding a return of sales or a deposit of the money received with other parties in this city. The latter were visited by me, but did not appear satisfied to have the custody of the money under the circumstances.

Kelley & Co. then wrote to me that they were not satisfied with what I had done, and stated that unless they received the money from me, they would cancel the tickets issued by my order and sold by me, would advertise this fact in Philadelphia papers, with their own statement of the whole transaction. This threat was partially carried out. An unjust and libellous advertisement was sent to one newspaper but was refused an insertion by the proprietor thereof; but was inserted by mistake in another yesterday.

I have issued a circular addressed to each person who purchased a ticket from me, asking them to present such ticket at my store, and receive the money paid to me therefor.

Very truly yours,
John J. Kromer,
No 403 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1866.

From "Saturday Evening Gazette."—It is impossible to find a place on this broad land where Perry Davis' Pain Killer is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physician or apothecary, the Pain Killer is cherished as the exclusive panacea, and it never deceives.

The Struggle is Over!—As the meagre sheaves bowed to the main sheaf of the field, so the whole brood of imitation and counterfeit extracts have bowed to the *Sovereign Perfume* of the day—Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." They have gone to oblivion, where they belong.—*Rock Island Union.*

Ho! for Thanksgiving.—Notice—Persons who contemplate making preparations for a proper celebration of Thanksgiving this month are invited to meet at No. 824 Chesnut street, and get new suits of clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's one price clothing store for the purpose of being in a thankful frame of mind at the proper time.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

The Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
Elliptic S. M. Co.
Agents wanted, No. 928 Chesnut street, Phila.

Have You Tried It?—This is the question almost everybody is asking about the Snow Powder. The answer generally is, yes. People have not only tried, but have adopted it. It is a household necessity and no mistake.

Silverine is the best Silver Cleaner ever used. It does not scratch the finest surface, and produces a lustre equalled only by that found on new ware.

Christmas is Coming; so are the People for B. F. Reimer's Photographic Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, where unsurpassed pictures are made at moderate charges. Only think of it, six Card, or one large Photograph, $1.

Ladies, go to G. Byron Morse & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

Twelfth and Chesnut is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

Buy your Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR PARLORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE[ST]

Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

ECCLESTON—CHAMBERLIN.—On October 24, 1866, in the M. E. Church, Lewisburg, Pa., by the Rev. W. Mills, Mr. C. F. ECCLESTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss S. F. CHAMBERLIN, of Lewisburg, Pa. No cards.

FITZGERALD—SIMPLER.—On the 5th instant, by the Rev. John Chambers, JAMES FITZGERALD, of Boston, Mass., to Miss JULIA R. SIMPLER, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

APLEGATE.—On the 5th instant, Mr. JAMES H. APLEGATE, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence on the Camden and Woodbury pike, near Gloucester city, Lime Grove, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery, Gloucester.

KINNARD.—On the 4th instant, JACOB KINNARD, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 McAlpine street, between Walnut and Locust, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon, November 7, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

KRAEMER.—On the 2d instant, ELIZABETH, relict of the late William Kraemer, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1010 N. Front street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

PHILLER.—This morning, November 5, after a short illness, BELLE, daughter of George and Rebecca H. Philler, aged 21 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, November 7. *

SPARKS.—On the evening of the 3d instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Benjamin D. Sparks, in the 45th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 429 Taylor's avenue, Camden, N. J., on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery, Gloucester, N. J.

THOMSON.—On the 26th ultimo, at sea, after a brief illness, Captain GEORGE THOMSON, of this city, aged 69 years. **

WILSON.—On the morning of the 4th inst., CHARLES C. WILSON, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Franklin Lodge, No. 5, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, George Wilson, No. 1511 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock.

YOUR NEIGHBORS AND VISITORS KNOW by the smell and smoke when you are baking buckwheat cakes with grease on an iron griddle. The use of a Soapstone Griddle entirely removes this house-pervading odor and annoyance, as they require no grease when in use. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

NO SHAKING IS REQUIRED IN CUMming's Ash Sifters. The ashes are put in at the top and taken out at the bottom screened from the unburned coal by its own gravity. For sale, with several other kinds, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."—A FAIR assortment of Skates in stock, and a variety of new patterns are daily expected by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15¼ Next door to Post Office.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO LE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH	BLACK THREAD,
REAL BLONDS,	HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,
Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,
WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.
First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 929stuth

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 16 3p Philadelphia.

PLEASE OBSERVE
THAT
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S
Is the Cheapest Place in this city
TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.

Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 25 tuthstmrp No. 40 South SECOND St., west side.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

FOR SALE.

THE GIRARD HOUSE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY
For Sale on Easy Terms.
APPLY TO
ISAAC C. PRICE, or
T. JACKSON,
11 2 6trp No. 54 North SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 26 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
Department for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing.
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.
10 23 tuthstmrp

WILLIAM H. WAYNE,
Late Discount Clerk in the Bank of North America,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
Merchants, Miners, Manufacturers, Importers, or others, having good paper to dispose of, may find a market by calling on the advertiser. 11 1 tuim

FOURTH EDITION

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE

Austria to be Destroyed—Denmark Nearly Extinct—Commercial Intelligence, Etc.

Halifax, November 6.

The London *Times* alludes to the further disintegration of the Austrian empire as possible. Russia is said to be intriguing with the Greek religionists, who number about 3,500,000, scattered in Hungary and other provinces. Even the German provinces of the empire are not safe from the attraction which is carrying Bavaria and Wurtemburg into the Prussian Confederation, and it, at the same time, an orthodox propaganda be set to work, the process of disintegration may be rapid.

The London *Globe* says Denmark is menaced with extinction, and, unless wiser counsels and a juster spirit, supported, we doubt not, by the influence of England and France, prevail at the Court of Berlin, Denmark will soon undergo further dismemberment, and will finally disappear as an independent State from the map of Europe.

The *Globe* believes a design is entertained by Prussia and Sweden to absorb Denmark, Prussia taking the mainland, while the islands are annexed to Sweden.

The Spanish Government is said to have resolved on modifying the armament of the navy.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, October 27.—Flour steady. Wheat buoyant, and all qualities a trifle higher; winter red and Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. 4d. Corn advancing, and 1s.@1s. 6d. higher; mixed, 32s.@33s.; white, 35s. 6d.@36s.; yellow, 33s. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and easier. Bacon firmer and slightly higher. Lard irregular; little inquiry, and prices weak. Butter dull and slightly lower. Tallow quiet and steady at 45s.@46s. for American.

Ship News.

New York, November 6.—The steamships *Hansa* and *Pereire* have arrived this morning from Europe.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, November 6.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 110; Illinois Central Scrip, 125½; Michigan Southern, 83; New York Central, 123½; Reading, 116¾; Hudson River, 125; Canton Company, 55½; Missouris, 88¾; Erie 83¾; Western Union Telegraph Company 52¾; United States Coupons, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 107¾; new issues, 110¼; Ten-forties, 100¼; Treasury 7·3-10ths, 108; second series, 106½; Gold 148.

Baltimore, November 6.—Wheat is dull and drooping. Corn steady. Oats firm, at 65@66 cents. Flour inactive; Western spring wheat Flour (extra), $13@13·75. Provisions dull. Cut Meats scarce. Sugars very quiet. Coffee steady; sales of Rio, 18@19½c. in gold. Whisky nominal.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS

$1500 H & B Tp 1sm 86	150 sh Ph & E....2d 33
$1000 do.......... 85	100 sh Hest R ...c.. 14¾
$1800 W J bonds.... 88	100 sh do.......c 15
$2000 U S 7-30s June 106¼	100 sh do......s60 15
$5500 do 106¼	200 sh do.......... 15¼
$1500 do 106¼	100 sh do.......... 15¼
$2000 Lit Sch R 7s... 96	100 sh Ger Pas R... 31
$6000 Bel vi & Del bds 85	100 sh Cata pf...b5. 28¾
$2000 Leh 6s, 84.... 93¼	100 sh Susq Can..b30 15¼
$2000 Conn'g R bds 93¼	300 sh Reading...s10 58¼
$1000 do.......... 93¼	

SECOND BOARD

$4000 City 6s, new....102¼	100 sh Hest'v R..s60 15¼
$1000 do 102¼	100 sh do......s60 15¼
$2000 U S 7 30s, July 106	100 sh do......s60 15¼
$1000 H & B Top 2m 79	100 sh do.......... 15¼
200 sh St Nich Coal. 2	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the trial of William Mansuire for the murder of Maggie Baer was resumed. The special venire of twenty men was returned to the Court, and, after considerable parley between the counsel on both sides, the jury box was filled.

The jury were then sworn, and the trial commenced. The case was opened on behalf of the Commonwealth by William B. Mann, the District Attorney, who said:—

Gentlemen of the Jury:—Each of you answered the question that you have no conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment, such as would not prevent you in joining with your fellows in rendering a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree if the evidence required it—the punishment being death. That question has been asked and has been answered, because a fellow-citizen is at this bar being tried for the commission of an offense, and, if found guilty, the punishment will be death. The law fixes this punishment—the highest punishment upon what it deems the highest offense. One who deliberately, maliciously, designedly takes away the life of another, forfeits his own. That has been the law in almost every country on the earth. It is the divine law. It is the law that has been given to us from on high, and it is the perfection of human law. Any one who designedly, intentionally, maliciously gives way to his passions, and strikes at the life of another, and takes the life of a human being, forfeits his own; and society has a right to demand that life of him. That is the law, and you have said that you have no conscientious scruples against enforcing that law; nothing that would prevent you from deciding the case if the evidence required it as one of murder in the first degree. The question has been asked, because the case is one of the most serious character, and the charge against the prisoner is the highest offense known to our law. There may be some instances where it is to be regretted there is not a more severe punishment. It is a common expression for people to say that death is too good for such a man. It is no punishment to him. A case was tried in this Court some time ago which excited the attention of all the community, and I received a letter from a Christian lady, elegantly written, who was not conversant with our institutions, who said that a man who committed such a series of murders as this ought not to be executed in the regular way. He then gave a history of the deceased, which is familiar to the public.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I was the Coroner's physician in April, 1864; I made a post mortem examination of the body of Maggie Baer on the 3d of April of that year, at the establishment of Mr. Conrad, the undertaker to the Coroner, in Parrish street, above Eleventh; there were three gunshot wounds upon the body—one a slight flesh wound in the outer part of the left thigh, and about the middle; another on the back of the head, a little to the right of the median line; another in front of the right arm-pit over the space between the first and second ribs; the ball striking against the bones of the head, a part was split off, and was found between the scalp and the skull; the main part of the ball penetrated the brain to the extent of one and a half or two inches carrying with it some inner pieces of the inner plate of the bone; this ball (ball shown) entered between the first and second rib in front of the right arm-pit; it entered the cavity of the chest, passed through the right lining, passing behind the heart and through the aorta, three inches from the heart; the aorta is the main artery of the heart; it then passed through a portion of the left lung, and was found in the cavity of the left chest; the wound through the aorta was the immediate cause of death, though the wound in the head would have proved fatal; the wound in the chest was downwards, inwards, and backwards; the wounds of the aorta, or heart, are almost instantly fatal; it is my opinion that the deceased died almost instantaneously.

Cross-examination—Mr. Taylor, the Coroner, Mr. Conrad, and some others I didn't know, were present at the post-mortem examination; the body was delivered to me; I didn't know the person; I should judge she was about twenty or twenty-one years of age.

Officer Moore sworn—I was present at the theatre the night Maggie Baer was shot; I had seen her previous to this affair, when she visited Fifth street, below Prune; I saw her at the theatre on the night of the occurrence; she was sitting in the corner of one of the stage-boxes; I didn't see the prisoner before this occurrence; my attention was attracted by the report of a pistol, which came from the box where the deceased was; after the first load was discharged, it drew my attention to the box; I saw the prisoner with a pistol in his hand, who had fired it; between the second and third shots Officer Rice and myself jumped on the back of the bench and into the box, and we arrested the prisoner and took him to the Station House; the third shot just went off as we got into the box; the pistol was pointed at Maggie Baer, and shot at her; when we came back from the station she was in the theatre, and was dead; I didn't get the pistol; I don't know who got it; Lieutenant Henderson got it; I didn't see it in his hand; when we got him to the Station House I asked the prisoner what he shot this woman for; he replied, Because I loved her, and was determined no other man should have her; I asked him if he had been drinking; and he said he had nothing but one soda cocktail that evening.

Cross-examined—He said nothing more that I recollect than what I have repeated; he made a little resistance, but went as the other prisoners do; I told him the easiest way was the best way, and he went along; I did not see him after I put him in the Station House until I saw him in court; when I first put my hand upon him he didn't say anything; there was a great excitement in the theatre at the time; he said nothing in my presence in the theatre; I was perfectly calm at the time.

Re-direct examination—I saw the body at the station; I and other citizens took it to the Central Station; I don't know what became of it afterwards.

Ex-Coroner Taylor sworn—I got the body of Maggie Baer at the Central Station; I sent for the ice-box, and it was taken to my undertaker in Parrish street, below Eleventh; I handed the body over to Dr. Shapleigh, to make a post mortem examination of it.

Cross-examination—Mr. Conrad took the body from the Central Station to his residence; I examined the body at the Central Station; the body I saw there I saw afterwards at the undertaker's; I knew it was the body by the wounds on it.

Re-direct examination—I am satisfied that it was the same body from the countenance and the wounds.

Officer David Rice sworn—I was at the theatre at the Theatre at the time Maggie Baer was shot; I approached with Officer Moore; I heard the shots fired, and saw the prisoner; when I saw him he was pointing a pistol at Maggie Bear; I hadn't noticed him before the shots were fired; I was looking at him when he fired the second shot; when I jumped into the box, I took hold of the prisoner; Officer Moore had one side and I the other; I fell with him in the box in the corner; the pistol fell back in the corner; I went with him to the Station House; I never saw him before that night; I went back afterwards and took the body to the Station House.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner made no outcry or anything when I put my hand on him; but did after we got him outside.

The Court then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Whose establishment for the sale of
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
SUCH AS
Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings,
Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins,
Damask Table Cloths,
Table Linens,
Damask Napkins,
Bordered Towels,
Towellings, Quilts,
Blankets, Table and
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 14 thstu3mrp

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75 usual price $5·50
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. 11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
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The Hon. John Morrissey.

From the Tribune.

The *World* untruly charges us with "scoffing" at its announcement of John Morrissey as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. Our criticism was provoked by the cowardly, sneaking manner in which the *World* sought to conceal or disguise the fact. Mr. Morrissey is an eminent and influential leader of the Democratic party, and a member of its General Committee. He is its regularly nominated candidate for Congress, with a moral certainty of election. He has bled like an ox in its behalf, so that John T. Hoffman's vote will be at least 10,000 larger than it would have been but for Mr. Morrissey's money. Then why do not Hoffman and his crowd stand up for their candidate like men? If he is good enough to pay the cost of running their machine, why not to be fairly recognized as their candidate?

We have not the honor of Mr. Morrissey's personal acquaintance; but, from common report, we judge that he is better than some of the candidates usually presented from Tammany Hall, and not so good as others, while he is a striking representative of the largest and most influential sections of the party, next to that composed of peculators and municipal robbers, to which he does not belong. The narrow, fanatical notions imbibed with our New England education would not permit us to contemplate with rapture a Congress composed entirely of Morrisseys; but the sending of one such as a specimen brick of our metropolitan Democracy, we contemplate with unmingled satisfaction. Mr. Morrissey, we are assured, has abandoned the Prize Ring forever; but his right hand has not forgot its cunning, nor his left either; and, if any Southern bully like Rousseau should undertake to "put upon him," that bully will get polished off in about five seconds, and we shall heartily say, "Good for New York! hit him again!" And as to the Washington "tiger," that beast which gets hold of so many of our verdant members of Congress and strips them of money, principle, character, and self-respect, driving them to do the dirty work of the lobby, vote for extra compensation, for crooked mileage, etc. etc., all we have say is, Let that tiger try a nip with our John, and if he don't suddenly take to his heels, squealing and yelling, then we can't make a Yankee guess.

Republican-Unionists of the Fifth District! you are besieged and beseeched on every corner to desert your own candidate and vote for Nelson Taylor in order to defeat John Morrissey. Tell those who thus infest you that for every Democratic vote they will give you for Governor Fenton, you will give them a Republican vote for Nelson Taylor, but never a one without the equivalent!

Improved Dwellings for the Poor.

From the Times.

Our London correspondent, in a letter recently published in the *Times*, makes a suggestion concerning the proper disposition of the large donation of Mr. Peabody to the poor of London, which is worthy of attention here. He says:—

"The crowded poor of London are asking what has become of the vast sum given so generously some years ago for their benefit. Had this money been used as a guarantee fund to capitalists and ordinary investors, or to secure companies in borrowing money of the Government, it would have been the means of rebuilding a large part of the British metropolis, and providing comfortable and salubrious homes for thousands who are now living or dying in filth and misery. It is not the money a man has, so much as that which he can command by means of it, which will enable him to do the largest good. There is no better, safer, or more solid investment than to rebuild three-fourths of London. But capitalists do not see it, and need some assurance of decent dividends. This Mr. Peabody's benefaction would give them, and by such means its usefulness could be increased tenfold, and it may be a hundredfold. I hope it is not too late to apply the ordinary principles of business to the management of one great charity."

We have no sympathy with that spirit which is always dictating to men of benevolence and public spirit how they shall use the money they devote to charitable uses. But we are confident none will be more ready than they to receive kindly, and consider candidly, any suggestions that may be made in a proper spirit upon this subject.

Improved dwellings for the poor are more essential to any marked improvement in their condition than anything else. This is especially the case in this city, where they are less comfortably lodged than in any other part of the world for the same cost. But what is wanted is not better houses at cheap rates, for a few hundreds or a few thousands of them—but better houses *for all*—a better class and style of dwellings at rates within the means of the poor *as a class*. This cannot be afforded by the benevolence of rich men, however noble and extensive that may be.

There are 50,000 families in this city who are unable to hire proper dwellings, mainly because capitalists who own the dwellings which the poor inhabit cannot see a fair profit in building better houses for the same rents. A wealthy man like Mr. Peabody or Mr. Stewart may erect such dwellings for five hundred of these families, at a cost, perhaps, of five millions of dollars; but this will not affect in the slightest degree the general style of houses which will continue to be built for this class of tenants, and which the remaining 49,500 of these families must continue to occupy. While a large number of people will be made more comfortable and happy, and very great good will thus be done, no decided impression will have been made upon the condition of the whole class. The great mass of houses in which the members of that class are compelled to live will not be substantially improved. Capitalists will not have been led to take any different view of their own interest, and will, therefore, go on building just such houses as they have found most profitable hitherto.

It is a fair question, therefore, whether large donations made for benevolent purposes may not be so used as to affect the whole class of those to be benefited, instead of a small portion of its members. The interest of five millions of dollars would guarantee to capitalists a fair profit for comfortable dwellings, to be rented at low rates, which it would cost fifty or a hundred millions to build; and the number of persons who would be benefited by the donation thus bestowed would be ten or twenty times as large as if it were to be applied directly to the erection of the houses themselves. And the example thus afforded on a large scale could scarcely fail so to impress capitalists in general as to exert a very marked effect upon the character and style of the dwellings to be provided for the habitations of the poor. As the only object of wealthy men who make these large donations for the good of others is to do as much good as possible, these suggestions may be worth considering.

The Reform Agitation in Great Britain—John Bright's Movements.

From the Herald.

The reform movement in England steadily progresses. Demonstration follows demonstration with astonishing regularity and success. Never in England has any movement so thoroughly commanded the sympathy of the industrial section of the community. London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds have each had their opportunity, and have each testified in favor of reform in a manner too emphatic not to be understood. A great meeting took place at Glasgow on the 16th ultimo, at which Mr. Bright made a most earnest and stirring appeal to seventy thousand people, alluding to a time to come when scores of thousands of workingmen might find it necessary to demand further measures for the maintenance of their rights. Dublin, too, is in high excitement at the advent of the great English tribune, and the demonstration at the grand banquet no doubt reminded the older inhabitants of the stirring times and the stormy eloquence of their own O'Connell. Mr. Bright on that occasion, urged upon the Irish people in strong language the application of vigorous measures for the remedy of all their grievances, and if they are wise they will obey him, and combine with his movement.

Our object, however, in referring to these demonstrations now is not to show that the interest taken in the reform question is deepening and widening, for that is patent to all; nor to prove that the present agitation is certain to lead to great results, for that may now be taken for granted. We desire rather to call attention to a marked and peculiar feature of this movement—a feature which has not been sufficiently noticed, and which in certain quarters does not appear to be clearly understood. No one who has intelligently observed this agitation since its commencement can have failed to perceive that it has been throughout entirely confined to the lower order of the people. The upper and middle classes have equally stood aloof from it. From neither the one nor the other has it derived either sympathy or support.

With the exception of Mr. Mill and Colonel Dickson, who appeared in London, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Bright's colleague, who appeared at Birmingham, and Mr. Forster, who lent but a questionable assistance at Leeds, members of Parliament have given it no countenance. Some of them, not content with occupying a merely negative position, have openly expressed disapproval of the whole proceedings. Mayors and committees, too, in the different cities in which meetings have been held, have been but respectful and submissive, not encouraging or approving. Mr. Bright, who from the first has been the central sun of the movement, has, no doubt, in conjunction with his satellites, the Bealeses and the Joneses, exerted a powerful and quickening influence.

But the influence has been felt and acknowledged only by the people. In this respect the present movement differs materially from the only two movements with which in recent times it can be compared—from the agitation which led to the passing of the first reform bill, and from that other and more recent agitation, which terminated in the repeal of the corn laws. Both these movements enlisted the sympathy, and commanded the support of a large section of the upper, and almost the entire body of the middle classes.

Mr. Bright's reference to the land question in his Glasgow speech, showing that half of Scotland was owned by ten or twelve persons, indicates that he means a more radical reform than the previous measures contemplated, which only aimed at an increase of political power for certain classes. The reform of the land tenure points towards revolution. Therefore we need hardly ask the question—Why this difference of attitude on the part of the pretended friends of the people? Who lend a helping hand to the people in the other reform movements, and stand aloof from the people now? We are familiar with the answer which they themselves would give to these questions. But the true answer is different and not difficult to find. Their own class interests identified them with the people then. Their own class interests separate them from the people now. The first reform bill had for its object less the enfranchisement of the people than the enfranchisement of the middle class; and the liberal section of the aristocracy who were identified with a particular line of policy, felt themselves hampered without their support. The repeal of the corn laws, it was believed, would give a fresh impulse to trade and enhance the value of property. Hence their sympathy and co-operation then. But it is difficult for them to see how such an extension of the franchise and alteration in the legislation regulating the tenure of land as Mr. Bright demands, can have any other effect than to narrow the range and diminish the weight of their influence. Hence their indifference and callousness now.

Looked at from this point of view, the present political agitation in England will not be found to be robbed of any of its interest. The relations of the different parties will be more clearly seen. The causes which lead to the defeat of the late reform bill, and which have produced the present excitement, will be better understood. The agitation is not likely soon to be ended. Much will depend on the course which Mr. Disraeli may adopt on the opening of Parliament. He has ability and daring enough to inaugurate a new era in his country's history, and we shall not be surprised if he prove himself a better friend of the people than many of the so-called liberals. In any case it is for the people to maintain with firmness the attitude they have assumed. We have no desire to see the House of Commons besieged; for the moment intimidation begins just and faithful legislation ceases. Let them only wait with calmness and with dignity, and the hour of their triumph cannot be far distant.

Butler Come to Judgment.

From the World.

When the Fifth Avenue and the Five Points coincide in their estimate of a man's character, and each after its own fashion gives him a palpable "piece of its mind," the individual in question may pretty certainly believe that in the *vox populi* he hears the *vox dei*.

Put into plain English, the fantastical demonstrations of the noisy multitude, who, on Saturday afternoon, refused to be seduced, even by Prosper M. Wetmore, into listening to a harangue from Dr. Butler at the City Hall, meant simply that the people declined to be talked to in the name of "great moral ideas" by a notorious and recognized thief. Governor Curtin, Horace Greeley, and other political enthusiasts, whose partisan zeal makes them blind to the personal shame of association with such a character, got up in his stead, when cowed and exhausted he shrank from the tempest he had provoked, and were heard with good-humored attention, if not with approbation. But to be lectured on their political duties by a pilferer of other men's goods and chattels was more than the outspoken sons of toil would endure.

They expressed their sentiments after their own fashion, using the picturesque vernacular to which Butler was accustomed in his own earlier years, but which has been less familiar to him, since by the force of his own impudence and the frenzy of other people, he became a leading public character. But cries of "Spoons! Spoons!" and urgent appeals for facts about "Fort Fisher," and sour apples received in the pit of the stomach, are only a graphic way of stating what has been often before euphoniously uttered by more refined personages. As, for example, by Judge Edwards Pierrepont, when, in his reply to Mr. Boutwell's attempted vindication of "General" Butler before the House of Representatives, that eminently loyal and decorous lawyer a year since declared, in behalf of his clients, Samuel Smith & Co., that "General Butler took from them $50,000 in gold, two years and nine months ago; that he had kept it ever since, and still kept it, though Smith, as early as March 26, 1864, proposed that General Butler pay over the gold to the War Office or to the Treasury, and leave Smith & Co. to such remedy there as the Government may think fit."

Judge Pierrepont, protesting himself "no enemy" to General Butler, averring on the contrary that he "hoped there had been some mistake," was yet reluctantly compelled to convict General Butler not only of stealing $50,000 in gold when it stood nearly at par, and keeping it in his own hands for nearly four years, till it had risen to 285, but also of lying to him, Judge Pierrepont; firstly, by pretending that he had paid it to the troops, which the War Office records proved that he had not; and, secondly, by pretending that the money was in the Treasury, where it was not, and never had been. From all which Judge Pierrepont, like the people in the Park on Saturday, came to the conclusion that General Butler was both dishonest and false, a liar, a thief, and a cheat. Living in the Fifth avenue, Judge Pierrepont of course did not state his conclusion in this terse, sharp way. He stewed his sour apples in sugar before he flung them, but even then they were not very pleasant. As thus:—

"Each man in his sphere, however narrow or extended, will find that his fellow-men (whether he will or no) weigh his character and his abilities often; and unconsciously stamp him with their estimate, and that the average resultant of these frequent estimates *is just*.

"If General Butler shall finally succeed in keeping Mr. Smith's gold to himself, he will find it an uncomfortable possession; and as his showy carriage rolls by, his honest townsmen will look up, and think of the boy who from Saratoga county, went down to New Orleans in search of better fortune, and whose $50,000 in gold, the proceeds of patient toil, and the industry of long years, was taken from him by General Butler. And some humble, pious neighbor may say to the rich general:—

'Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire.'

What the Fifth avenue prophesies, the Five Points, you see, brings to pass. The rust of the gold of Smith & Co., and of the silver of innumerable spoons, *was* a witness against this pampered pilferer on Saturday last, and *did* verily "eat his flesh as it were fire." For this prosperous criminal, who had gradually earned a reputation for being pretty nearly iron-clad in triple plates of shamelessness, sin, and success, fairly broke down under the concentrated scorn and contempt of the multitude, and the ill-disguised exultation of his own "friends," who must have intensely enjoyed the nose of a new "martyr," made at such a slight cost to themselves.

He utterly lost his temper, and exclaimed:—"Why, you poor fools, I have laced your superiors in Baltimore and New Orleans; I have hung your betters, and if you do not behave yourselves, I shall get the chance to do the same with you; I have seen a great many more than you, with arms in their hands, and yet not flinched. Do you suppose I shall flinch from onion stinking breath? A man who has smelt gunpowder can stand garlic. Do you think that you are the equal of the negro? Oh, no; the negro is as immeasurably your superior as Heaven is above hell, where you will go to. I do not certainly respect you, and you may be quite sure I do not fear you. Men of Five Points! bullies of the bawdy house! thieves of the lobby! and burglars of the Tombs! I simply declare here, as the voice of this nation, that you are not fit for the exercise of the elective franchise, and in no better way than this could you demonstrate the fact."

Since the time when the man "who has smelt gunpowder" was hit so terribly by General Grant in that official report which described him as getting out of the "bottle" in which Beauregard had "corked him up," only to disobey orders by sneaking off with the expedition to Fort Fisher that he might witness the explosion of that famous "powder-ship," whereof the Rebels, says General Grant, never divined the meaning until they "read about it in the Northern newspapers." Since that tremendous box on the ears, brought tears into his contradictory eyes, and a scream of rage from his lips, the "hero of New Orleans" has never talked so naturally as in this choice passage, "Scratch a Russian," said the Marquis de Custine, "and you will find a Tartar." Hit Butler, LL.D., in the pit of the stomach with a sour apple, and you will hear from Butler, the defender of Lowell drabs and pimps, and the pilfering bully of Norfolk. In its main outlines the scene of Saturday in the Park was a screaming farce, in which it ill became a would-be Czar to figure. But it has a serious side, also, worth considering, for it ought to bring home to the minds of men who, like Horace Greeley and Andrew Curtin, aspire to be respectable in private life, the infinite scandal of public association with and political indorsement of men whose baseness and corruption are matters now of history.

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5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.

STEP BOARDS.

RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!

PLASTERING LATHS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES

CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.

No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.

No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.

WHITE PINE SHINGLES.

CYPRESS SHINGLES.

FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS'

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!

RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE

RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

SEASONED WALNUT.

SEASONED WALNUT.

DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.

OAK PLK. AND BDS.

MAHOGANY.

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

SPRUCE SILLS.

HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.

OAK SILLS.

MAULE BROTHER & CO.,

5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CHARLES ESTE,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,

OFFERS

Dry Pattern Pine, all grades: Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.

Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 imw2m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and OTILES Streets.

OFFERS FOR SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4 5-4, 6-8 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joists Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Slais) Pickets.

Shingles, Chesnut Posts etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., One COPPER STILL, WORM, etc.

Also, at 2 o'clock, same day, one COPPER STILL, WORM, SINGLINGS Etc., on the premises No. 1724 S. SECOND street, lately in possession of John Friel, and on MONDAY, November 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 1820 MARKET street, one COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, etc., lately in possession of William Taylor.

Also, at 1 o'clock, same day, in Montrose street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, one COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc., lately in possession of persons unknown.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER.

U. S. Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866. [11 3 7t

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

GREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the Southwest and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

To secure all-rail transportation, Goods must be marked "Via O. and A. R. R.," and sent to the Depot on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

For Rates of Freight or other information, apply to

JAMES C. WILSON,

Agent O. and A. R. R.,

No. 105 South FIFTH Street,

10 13 1m Two Doors below Chesnut

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.

11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS. A beautiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

7 23]

DECREASE AND INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The United States.

Census returns which are now being made out in the Southern States reveal some interesting though melancholy facts concerning the loss of population incurred by the terrible four years of war. While the North was able to cast a much larger vote in 1864 than in 1866, the South diminished very perceptibly in the number of her inhabitants during the rebellious period. In 1860 Lauderdale county, Ala., had a population of 17,420. The same county has now a population of only 15,041—a decrease of nearly fourteen per cent. Lowndes county has now 25,444, against 27,716 in 1860—a decrease of nearly eight per cent. The inhabitants of Madison county now number 25,531, against 26,451 in 1860—a decrease of three and one-half per cent. Pickens county, which embraced in 1860 a population of 22,316, has now a population of only 18,969—a decrease of fifteen per cent. Other census returns reveal a corresponding diminution in Southern population.

In view of these facts, how all-important it is that the South should, in every way, encourage immigration, and seek to turn the tide of foreigners in that direction! Two hundred thousand immigrants have landed on our shores so far this year; seventy-five thousand more will probably follow before the close of December. Now, the recovered States can, with a little judicious management, secure at least three-eighths of these sturdy foreigners, whose brawny arms will greatly aid them in the task of recuperation.

The United States are undoubtedly destined to witness a most wonderful growth in population, and it behooves the South to secure from year to year its proportion of the increase. What this increase will be is shown by the following figures. They are the calculations of Elkanah Watson, Benjamin Franklin's friend, made in 1815, and so far wonderfully verified:—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Actual Results.
1820	9,025,734	9,638,151
1830	12,833,645	12,856,070
1840	17,116,526	17,062,565
1850	23,185,368	23,191,876
1860	31,753,824	31,445,080
1870	42,328,432	....
1880	56,150,241	....
1890	77,526,989	....
1900	100,350,985	....

Slow Growth of the Population of France.

The investigations of political economists have shown France to be one of the European countries in which the increase of population is the slowest. A well-known writer, Mr. Horn, lately elucidated the topic by figures, showing the following to be the annual augmentation on each million of inhabitants:—In the kingdom of Saxony, 15,500; in England alone, 14,100; in Prussia, 13,900; in the United Kingdom, 12,600; in Denmark, 11,100; in Holland, 8700; in France, 4200. So that the increase in France is only from two-sevenths to one-third of what it is in Great Britain and Germany. It is, moreover, stated that the excess of births over deaths in France is only eleven per cent., while for Europe in general the average is from forty to forty-five per cent.

Mr. Horn ascribes these effects to the military conscription in France, to the celibacy of priests, monks, and nuns, the tendency of the rural population to crowd into the large towns and cities, and the weight of taxation. A French writer, M. Arnould, however, puts forth the following hypotheses:—

"The true source of the evil is to be sought in our habits and customs—in the almost total absence, in France, of domestic life; in the special manner in which, in our country, marriage and its duties are considered. Taking the higher classes, we find the wife devoted exclusively to worldly pleasures, seeking a husband as a means of conquering her independence, dreading maternity, which would impair her beauty and keep her at home, and, when unable entirely to evade the laws of nature, transferring the care of her children to mercenary hands, in which the poor little creatures often become rickety, when they do not contract some fatal malady. In any case, a numerous family, instead of being a mother's joy and pride, is her greatest fear; and that fear, almost always shared by the husband, is unfavorable, it will easily be understood, to the multiplicity of children.

"If we look among the *bourgeoisie*, the traders and manufacturers, the women, who have become their husbands' partners, also dread maternity, which takes them from their counters, from their book keeping, from the superintendence they exercise at home over the business done by their husbands abroad. Have they children? They send them to the country under pretext of good air, go to see them perhaps once or twice a year, and it is well known what frightful tithes death levies on those unfortunate and defenseless creatures, abandoned, far from the maternal eye, to the rapacity and ignorance of nurses, whose profits are all the larger when the nursling is odiously sacrificed. Moreover, the *bourgeois* couple, working to make their fortunes, hesitate to have too many children. If they are girls a dowry will be necessary, and money yields better interest in trade. Among the lower classes these fears and calculations do not exist, and more children are born in proportion, but misery, dirt, ignorance, the mother's absence at her daily task, leave the child exposed to many dangers, and Death reaps these young ears so greedily that society can glean but a meagre harvest after him. In the country it is different, but as the country has to work for itself and for the towns also, it hardly makes up the deficiency.

Turkey.

M. Pierre Baragnon, a French writer, who long resided in Constantinople, where he was manager of the official journal, publishes the subjoined statistics relative to the population of Turkey:—

The whole Turkish Empire, according to the census made for the assessment of the "tenths," comprises in the aggregate a population of nearly 42,000,000, of which 18,000,000 are in Europe, and 24,000,000 in Asia. Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia number 6,000,000 inhabitants, so that there remains a population of 36,000,000 for Turkey proper. Setting aside the provinces enjoying self-government, this population is divided into eleven different races:—Greek rayas, 2,000,000; Armenians, 2,500,000; Syrians and Chaldeans, 300,000; Sclaves, 6,000,000; and Albanians, 2,000,000; total, 12,800,000. These constitute the Christian element. Including in it the Syrians and Chaldeans, we cannot reasonably add to it the 300,000 Jews found in those countries. Now follows the Mussulman portion, composed of 15,800,000 souls, without reckoning 160,000 Tartars, 100,000 Turcomans, 5,600,000 Arabians, 40,000 Druses, and 1,000,000 Kurds; or, in all, 6,900,000 Mahometans of different kinds. To sum up, there are Christians, 12,800,000; Mahometans, 6,900,000; and Mussulmans, 15,800,000: or a total population of 35,500,000; to which must be added, to make up the number of 36,000,000, the 300,000 Jews, and about 200,000 gipsies, who have no religion.

—A young Illinois lover procured a license without consulting his inamorata. Explanation being made, she grew very angry and told the young man "that the county clerk could not sell her for a dollar, neither could anybody else!" he remains single.

—One of the candidates for the Legislature in Leavenworth, Kanzas, is named Michael Przybylowicz.

—The emigration from the south of Ireland, partially suspended during the harvest, is reviving.

—A modest minister out West marries for a drink of whisky, a dozen eggs, and the first kiss of the bride.

—An old bachelor—blast his impudence—says that the talk of women is generally about men. He is mistaken—it is dry goods.

—A play has been adapted for Miss Matilda Heron from *The Maid's Tragedy* of Beaumont and Fletcher. It is very sombre and bloody.

—Madame Celeste is playing in California, and is going thence to Australia, and so on around the world.

—A generation has not passed away since the first bale of cotton was sent from America to England.

—Patti recently declined a professional tour in this country. She says she isn't appreciated here.

Miserable End of a Miserly Baroness.

The Paris papers report that the Commissary Police of the quarter of the Place Vendome, accompanied by a doctor, recently visited the apartment of a baroness, in order to certify, at the request of the inmates of the house, the death of the lady, who was seventy-five years of age. The appearance of the apartment indicated extraordinary neglect. There was scarcely any furniture: the dust of years obscured the window panes; and the paper on the wall was spotted and rotten. The place appeared to have been uninhabited from time immemorial, and yet the Baroness had lived there for twenty-five years, paying an annual rent of 1500f. In the bedroom, stretched upon a truckle bed, and partly covered with filthy rags, lay the body of the Baroness.

An examination showed that death arose from weakness caused by want of food. It further appeared that she starved herself wilfully; and, indeed, in point of avarice, the Baroness would have borne away the palm from Harpagon or Gosbeck. Notwithstanding her considerable fortune, estimated at £50,000 a year, she always went clothed like a beggar, and often solicited charity in the street. She lived on crusts of bread, the refuse of cabbages, and such-like garbage that she picked up from dirt heaps. A few days before her death she fell down from weakness, while passing the door of the concierge, from want of food; but she refused to take some refreshment proffered her, no doubt fearing that she would have to pay for it. She succeeded in gaining her apartment, and was not afterwards seen alive.

Persian Literature.—*Galignani* says:—"The imperial printing office in Paris has just completed a splendid edition of one of the oldest and most interesting specimens of Persian literature, the Mantic Uttaeer, or 'The Language of the Birds,' a religious and philosophical poem by Farid Uddin Attar. The volume comprises the Persian text and a French translation by M. Garcin de Tassy, the learned professor of Hindustanee at the Imperial Library. The perusal of the valuable notes which accompany the translation may convey an idea of the immense labor of such a task, and the years of patient investigation it has cost the distinguished translator. Nothing certain is known as to the time of the Persian poet's birth, which, however, is supposed to have occurred about the year 1119 of our era; in which case, since his death is presumed to have taken place in 1229, he must have lived to the age of one hundred and ten, when he lost his life by violent means at the taking of Nishapoor by Jenghis-Khan. A few years ago M. Nicholas de Khanikoff, formerly Russian Consul-General in Persia, discovered an epitaph on a monument erected to the memory of the poet outside the town of Nishapoor. It was with great difficulty he obtained a copy of it, the prejudices of the natives rendering it a dangerous task to be seen taking one. This valuable and curious document, which M. Garcin de Tassy has published for the first time, and translated in his preface, dates from the reign of Abu-Igaze-Hussein, who died about the year 1506 of our era."

Game in Wisconsin.—The Appleton (Wisconsin) *Post* report deer and bear as very plentiful in that neighborhood.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, November 7
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, November 10
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, November 14
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday, November 17
"ETNA".....Wednesday, November 21
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage, Currency.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH, cabin.....25. Second class.....13
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 19 3 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 30, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz:—

		Head Blocks.		
At Boston, Mass.	from	300	to	500
Providence, R. I.	from	300	to	500
New Haven, Conn.	from	300	to	500
New York City, N. Y.	from	4,000	to	6,000
Philadelphia, Penna.	from	3,000	to	3,500
Pittsburg, "	from	100	to	200
Frederick, Maryland	from	1,000	to	1,500
Cumberland, "	from	500	to	600
Baltimore, "	from	1,500	to	2,000
Annapolis, "	from	2,500	to	2,700
Point Lookout, "	from	2,500	to	4,000
Antietam, "	from	4,000	to	7,500
Wheeling, W. Va.	from	100	to	200
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.)	from	200	to	500
Washington, D. C.	from	20,000	to	25,000
Alexandria, Virginia	from	3,000	to	4,000
Fredericksburg, "	from	12,000	to	16,000
Winchester "	from	5,000	to	8,000
Harper's Ferry, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Richmond, "	from	8,000	to	11,000
Hampton, "	from	3,000	to	4,000
Norfolk, "	from	700	to	1,500
City Point or Petersburg, Va.	from	15,000	to	20,000
Newbern, North Carolina	from	1,000	to	1,500
Wilmington, "	from	25,000	to	3,000
Salisbury, "	from	500	to	600
Goldsborough, "	from	1,500	to	2,000
Charleston, South Carolina	from	500	to	1,000
Florence, "	from	500	to	3,500
Hilton Head, "	from	2,000	to	2,500
Beaufort, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Savannah, Georgia	from	1,000	to	1,500
Marietta, "	from	4,000	to	7,000
Andersonville, "	from	12,000	to	13,000
Millen, "	from	1,500	to	2,000
Mobile, Alabama	from	700	to	1,000
Selma or Montgomery, Ala.	from	2,000	to	3,000
Barrancas, Florida	from	500	to	1,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	from	3,000	to	4,000
Baton Rouge, "	from	2,000	to	2,500
Port Hudson, "	from	500	to	600
Brownsville, Texas	from	500	to	600
Brazos Santiago, "	from	200	to	300
Natchez, Mississippi	from	1,200	to	2,000
Vicksburg, "	from	15,000	to	25,000
Corinth, "	from	4,000	to	6,500
Memphis, Tennessee	from	8,000	to	12,000
Fort Donelson, "	from	2,000	to	3,000
Nashville, "	from	15,000	to	20,000
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	from	3,000	to	4,500
Stone River, "	from	4,000	to	5,000
Chattanooga, "	from	6,000	to	10,000
Knoxville, "	from	2,500	to	3,000
Columbia, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Louisville, Kentucky	from	4,000	to	5,000
Camp Nelson, "	from	2,000	to	2,500
Bowling Green, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Lexington, "	from	1,000	to	1,200
Cairo, Illinois	from	6,000	to	8,000
Chicago, "	from	1,000	to	4,500
Springfield, "	from	600	to	1,200
Quincy, "	from	200	to	300
Rock Island, "	from	1,200	to	2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana	from	800	to	1,000
Indianapolis, "	from	1,200	to	3,000
Jackson, Michigan	from	100	to	200
Cincinnati, Ohio	from	700	to	1,000
Columbus, "	from	300	to	2,400
Camp Dennison, Ohio	from	300	to	400
Johnson's Island, Ohio	from	200	to	300
St. Louis, Missouri	from	4,000	to	5,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	from	3,000	to	4,000
Fort Leavenworth, "	from	1,000	to	1,500
Davenport, Iowa	from	100	to	200
Keokuk, "	from	800	to	1,000
Little Rock, Arkansas	from	2,000	to	2,500
Fort Smith, "	from	1,200	to	1,500
Omaha, N. T.	from	1,400	to	2,000
San Francisco, California	from	200	to	1,000

2. The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications, and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.), Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock, and San Francisco. (Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.)

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name, rank regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head-Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3stup

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 45

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class.....2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class.....1·80
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00.
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
521 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
925 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing TUESDAY, July 6, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 1·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·20 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Day Express.....at 9·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express.....at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train.....at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail.....at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express.....at 11·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.
Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express.....at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....at 9·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line.....at 1·10 "
Day Express.....at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9·50 "
Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
319 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¼ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
810§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.
Capital.....$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus.....944,543 15
Premiums.....1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
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LONDON BY NIGHT.

A LECTURE

BY

JOHN B. GOUGH,

LAST EVENING,

At the Academy of Music.

Last evening the Academy of Music was filled from parquet to amphitheatre by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, the occasion being a lecture by John B. Gough, Esq., under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The lecturer was appreciated by the audience by frequent manifestations of applause, sometimes almost deafening. The speaker was introduced by P. B. Simons, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks, at the conclusion of which Mr. Gough came forward and spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Five years since I prepared a lecture entitled "London by Night," principally for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the people in behalf of the poor, the destitute, and the outcast. Having delivered it several times, I did not intend to deliver it again to the public; but it has been called for so often that I was induced, somewhat against my own will, to revise this lecture—rewrite it, take out some, and make new additions to it—and bring it out again before the public. The longer we contemplate London, the more impressed we are with the fact that it is a world in itself. Instead of becoming familiar with it, you seem to become more amazed and bewildered with its enormous extent; and the greater and more constant your explorations, the less satisfied you become with your knowledge of London.

To see London, you should visit it in the height of the season; for when everybody is out of town it presents a very different appearance. London is full from February, when Parliament opens, until July, at which time every one who can afford it goes to the seaside or Scotland, shooting grouse, or to the Alps; and those who cannot afford to leave London shut their blinds, and attend another place of worship, to make believe they have gone, because it is style—fashion.

The law courts are closed at the time the members of Parliament are rusticating in the country; the parks are desolate, and London is dull. The height of the season is after Easter. In the month of May comes the shopping, and Regent street rejoices. At night the places of amusement are thronged. London supports forty theatres and thirty-two principal clubhouses, while there are also exhibitions, such as the "British Museum," the "National Gallery," and other places of resort, open to the public gratuitously.

It is astonishing in what masses the Londoners congregate. About two million one hundred thousand persons visited the Crystal Palace in 1860. I saw myself, on one day, 60,000 persons at a review of 25,000 volunteers by her Majesty in 1860. If you walk in Regent street you will see a sight that is gorgeous. Belgravia is occupied by the rich, Pimlico by the poor and pretentious, and Russell square is what they call "well-to-do." The different trades and professions occupy different portions of the city. For instance, the caterers live about Brompton; the medical students take possession of whole streets in the vicinity of their respective hospitals. The French, the Italian, the Swede, the Dane, the Spaniard, the American, and all nations you will find represented.

In my lecture to-night, on "London by Night," you will find many things that are as new to those who live in the metropolis as to those before me. This lecture is the result of many explorations by night in company with detectives and policemen. To see London by night we must avoid the city proper. At 6 o'clock it is almost desolate, and at midnight is as quiet as a country town. We will hire a cab for the night, and start about 9 o'clock in the evening, and we will first visit, if you please, a "Gin Palace."

There are 4500 "gin palaces," 3600 beer shops which do not sell spirits, and 800 public houses. London consumes 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 43,200,000 gallons of beer. They say, "Drink beer, think beer," and I do not know but that is one reason why some Englishmen are so obtuse. (Applause.) The breweries in England are enormous. The work in some of the largest is carried on by steam. 4300 barrels of malt are brewed in a day. The capacity of their vats is 70,000 barrels. There are millions of money invested in the destroying of God's good gifts.

But here, at this corner, is the "gin palace"—there are some called more respectable than others: we see a light within. We enter, and we find the room filled with people of all sorts. Before the bar stand about eighty people, drinking gin, etc. The "gin palace" not only sells liquor retail, but wholesale also. There is a wholesale entrance, a retail entrance, and the jug and bottle entrance; but wholesale or retail, jug or bottle, it means gin. The bar is covered with pewter, perforated to allow the drainings and spillings of the glasses to run through into a trough, and this is dealt out again under the name of "all-sorts." (Laughter.) The profit from this source amounts to something.

At the back of the bar you see various placards with names on them, such as "The Balmoral Mixture, patronized by his Royal Highness." Look at the landlord. He is very corpulent, and stands with his hands in his pockets, as the French say, "Very much developed." (Laughter.)

We leave this disgusting place, and order the cabman to drive us down to "Whitechapel." We pass through "Cheapside," and we find ourselves in "Butcher's Row." Here is where all that can be desired in the meat line is sold, such as legs, livers, kidneys, etc, the butchers crying out "Buy! buy! buy!" On the other side of this place we find baskets of fruit, women with oysters, everything in the way of crockery ware, tin pans, gridirons, frying-pans, etc. etc.

Into some of the "gin palaces" which are in this neighborhood, it is hardly safe to enter without the police. The bar-tenders are strong fighting men. I think it is a better position to put a fighting man behind the bar than to send him to Congress. (Tremendous applause.) Places of amusement are abundant in this locality. Here is a panorama—only a penny entrance fee. Paying our penny, and going in to see the panorama, we say to ourselves, "the best part of the panorama is outside." This part of London always has a strong odor from fish, etc. You will find men of all nations—men who worship God, and men who do not. Here is where the poor sailor is taken in. I remember seeing a sign in Water street, New York, at one time, which said, "Sailors taken in and done for here."

When "Jack" is ashore he seem to have but one idea, and that is to spend just as much money he can in as short a time as possible. A friend, a photographer, once told me that a sailor came to him one day and said, "I want to have a futtergraf taken, and I want it just as handsome as you can make it." One was taken and shown to him, but he said, "Why, that is too blessed ugly for me! I want this futtergraf for my sister."

Several were taken, but none were satisfactory. Looking at a number of pictures hanging on the wall, he said, "Shipmate, sell me one of them," and he actually bought and took away the handsomest one he could find, delighted to think that he had a photograph that would satisfy his mother and sister.

Some of the places in London are too low to be described, but they are regularly licensed by acts of Parliament. We get into the cab again and drive as rapidly as we can to the Victoria Theatre, on the other side of the water. This is the costermongers' theatre. The costermonger was originally an apple-seller, but now those who sell anything are called by that name. They have their own theatre and ale-houses, and they are true to each other. If one is ill he is visited by scores of his fellows. Religion is a regular puzzle to them. By seeing people go to church, and seeing they are well dressed, they somehow have established in their minds the idea of being religious with being respectable. They do not understand how it is possible that you can be interested in their spiritual welfare. If you went to preach the Gospel to them you would never reach them without coming right down to their ideas, and let them understand that you know what a human being wants.

To show the feeling that exists among them, I will give an illustration. I was once going along in one of the by-ways of the city, when I saw a large crowd at the corner of a street. Going over, I found that a man had fallen from a scaffold and was being brought home, and words of sympathy fell from the lips of the crowd for the wife and her four little children. I asked a rough specimen of a man, "What is the matter here?" He said in a very rough voice, "Stand out of the way, will you? A gentleman wants to know what is the matter." They opened the way for me and I went into the crowd. I saw one woman with her eye black, and the blood not washed from her face from the last night's fight. In her arms she held a child, and tears were trickling down her face. I said to the crowd, "Is this woman very poor?" They answered she was so and said, "God Almighty help the woman: look at her." In the centre of that crowd, where there were men that for a shilling would have robbed me, I stood alone. I had gold and silver in my purse and a gold watch in my pocket. I said, "I will give this woman half a sovereign if it will do her any good." They looked at me, and in a minute said, "God bless you, sir;" "Thank you for the woman," and I heard them whisper, "Half a sovereign!" I turned to go, and every man in that crowd took off his ragged cap, and as I passed they said, "God bless you, sir." Not one in that crowd asked me to give them a penny. They convinced me of one thing, and I have tried it over and over again, and I never found a man so low, so debased, that there was not a spot in his heart somewhere to tell you it was a *man*. (Applause.)

Some of the costers keep a donkey, and they are very kind to them sometimes. There was once a man endeavoring to get a donkey to pull a load up a hill, but the donkey refused. After trying some time, and finding it was no use, he took the animal out of the shafts, and got in himself. Somebody passing by, said, "What are you doing that for?" "Oh," he replied, "I am trying to shame him into it." (Laughter.) Very few of them can read or write, but they are very shrewd business men. The life of a costerboy is a very hard one. Morning, noon, and night he is helping his father. They keep a sharp lookout on the girls. One of them said to Mr. Mayhew, "If I see'd my girl a talking to another chap, I would fetch him such a slooch in the gob that would soon settle that thing."

Another one said "That the gals always likes a fellow that wallops them, because, you know, walloping hurts, and she is always thinking of the chap what hurt her." One of them said, "I never heard about Christianity." Think of it! Living in the heart of London, "I never heard about Christianity!" Another said, "I know God Almighty made the world, but you know, sir, bricklayers made the houses." I heard a man tell once about the Saviour. They seem to think he was a kind of a goodish gentleman. "But if he says a cove is to forgive a fellow what hates him, I should say he knowed nothing at all about it."

Another one, on the Lord's Prayer being repeated to him, coming to the part, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us," he said:—"A coster cannot do that." Another one, in speaking of the Saviour, said he was a very kind gentleman, who "made the Ten Commandments and the miracles, and performed them all." A poor girl once said to me, "The missionary says that if we cheat we shall not go to Heaven. Now that is very hard. The gentlemen who buys apples of us tries to beat us down. Now, you know, apples is a very perishing thing, and we do not make much on them. You ask a gentleman to buy apples, and he jews us down so, that if we have a chance to slip in a few bad ones we do it, if we can. Now it is very hard to be shut out of Heaven for that." I said to her, "Any man who would try to beat you down for apples, deserves ten thousand times more not to go to Heaven than you do for shoving a bad apple upon him."

But here we are at the Victoria Theatre. We go into the gallery, and we have a good sight of it. It is one of the largest in London. It will hold from fifteen hundred to two thousand people, and the generality of those assembled here now are from twelve to twenty five years of age. The men take off their coats, the bonnets of the ladies are hung over the railing, and one of the amusements of the boys is to pitch orange peels into them. When one succeeds in getting anything into the bonnets, he is rewarded with shouts of "bravo."

Comic songs are very popular, and when one is being sung they all join in the chorus. They have their own way in everything at the theatre. If they ask for anything and it is not given, they will break up what is going on, and compel the manager to comply with their wishes. Suppose a play was being performed, *Richard*, for instance, the actor proceeds—"Now is the winter of our discontent"—"Give him three cheers," comes from the gallery, in hundreds of voices: "Now then, hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" The actor makes a bow, and resumes—"Now is the winter," "You said that before, old fellow," makes a bow, "made glorious by this son of York." "Go it, by the Eternal; give him three cheers, boys." "The clouds that lowered o'er our house in the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

[During the recital of this the audience were convulsed with laughter, occasioned by the way in which the speaker related it.]

But we leave, the Victoria, and turn down this lane, and take a look at one of the ragged schools. There are one hundred and seventy of these in London. As you enter the large rooms the Superintendent cordially receives you, and we take a survey of the apartment. We find boys seated at the desks, and we ask this one, "What is your name?" "Bill." "Yours?" "Jack." Many of these boys have nicknames. "What is your name?" "Buckster." "Yours?" "Vanborn." "Yours?" "Boxer." And they know no other names but these. We then ask them more questions, and we find this one's mother is dead; father a drunkard; sometimes go errands; sleep under the arches; and that is a perfect history of many of those to whom these ragged schools afford temporary relief.

A missionary was once in one of the tenement-houses in one of the dark places of London, endeavoring to find somebody to whom he could afford relief. Groping his way about in the upper portion of the building, he saw a ladder leading to a trap door. Thinking perhaps some one might be up there, he went up the trap, and as soon as he got through—the only light was from a square of glass in the window—he saw, lying on a bundle of straw and shavings, a boy about ten years of age. The gentleman asked him what he was doing there. He received no reply but, "Hist! hist! hist!" "What are you doing?" repeated the gentleman. "I am hiding." "What are you hiding for?" "Don't tell anybody I am hiding." "Where is your mother?" "My mother is dead!" "Where is your father?" "Don't tell him, sir! Look here!" He turned himself upon his face, and showed him his back and shoulders. They had been horribly beaten. The skin had been broken, and there was a dried-blood surface. "Who whipped you like that?" said the gentleman. "My father." "What did he do it for?" "My father got drunk, and whipped me, sir, because I would not steal!" "Did you ever steal?" "Yes, sir; I was a thief on the pad!" (pad means in the street). "But why don't you steal now?" "Because I went to the Mission School, an' they told me, 'Thou shalt not steal!' and they told me about Jesus; and I never will steal again, if they kill me! But please don't tell my father." The gentlemen said he would call with a lady the next day, and take him to a good place.

The police force of the city consists of one Chief Superintendent, 13 Superintendents, 127 Inspectors, 615 Sergeants, and 4812 Constables; in all, 5571 persons. 3700 men are on duty at night, and about 1800 during the day. Every street, road, lane, and alley, comprising an area of 700 square miles, 90 miles in circumference, and embracing all the parishes, are visited constantly, day and night, by the police. Each policeman walks twenty miles a day, without attending Court, which is five miles more. So admirable is the arrangement of the system that every police officer can be summoned to attend any part of London in two hours after receiving the notice.

The speaker then gave an account of how the prisoners are tried before the Superintendents, and said some comical replies are made by the guilty one. For instance, a man is charged with stealing a watch. The Superintendent askes him, "Why did you steal this watch?" "The doctor said I must take something, because I was ill, so I took the watch." (Laughter.) It is drink that places men in that condition. It is drink that makes men mad—that upsets our whole constitution, and paralyses every energy. It is strange what men will do under the influence of drink. There are some men in this country who constantly and steadily see stars, thirty-six of them. (Applause.)

At the great Exhibition in London it was supposed that there would be, and there was, a mighty influx of pickpockets from all parts of the world, and they had inspectors and detectives from all parts of the world. It was supposed they would commence operations at the opening of the Exhibition, when the whole Crystal Palace was filled with visitors. At the ticket office the policemen were stationed, and every one who came for a ticket received one; but when they got into the Crystal Palace they found themselves all together, and could not pick any one's pocket except they tried it on one another.

The speaker then described some visits to the dens of vice which infest London, which excited the sympathies of the audience to such an extent that there was hardly a dry eye in the assembly. We will next go to the House of Commons. The session commences at 4 P. M., and often extends to two or three in the morning, especially when important bills are being disposed of. Some of the men speak not for the House, but for their constituents, who read the speech in the next morning's paper. There are men who always command the attention of the House: that fine-looking man with the bright eye is one of them—Hon. William E. Gladstone—considered as the most finished orator in the House.

Contrasting Mr. Gladstone's oratory with that of some men, the speaker said:—I remember a gentleman who made a speech for the purpose of proposing a vote of thanks to me. He got up and said:—"Friends, I rise, I rise, to make a-a proposition. What I propose to rise to make is-a-is-a-is-a, in point of fact, a proposition that will meet, eh! with the, eh! I am sure, the hearty, eh! approval of this, eh! large, eh! and in short, I, eh! may be permitted to say, eh! most a respectable assembly, eh! I-I-I-I am sure, eh! that we, eh! have listened, eh! in point of fact I am quite sure, eh! that I have listened, eh!" etc. That kind of a speech I have listened to for twenty-five minutes. The audiences there may not be as discriminating, they may not be as critical, they may not be as accomplished, but they are a little more enthusiastic.

The speaker continued at some length, and closed by relating an account of a supper given to some of the abandoned women of London. He said that in several places where he had delivered this lecture the ladies had formed a society, for the purpose of securing employment for this class of persons, and he appealed to his hearers to contribute to this laudable object, saying it was the best charity of all.

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Fancy glove boxes, in wood leather, and papier-mache from medium to very richest styles; cabas, sewing necessaries, shell boxes, toilet sets, dressing-cases, handkerchief boxes, gents' toilet boxes and dressing cases, pencil boxes, writing cases and desks a splendid assortment of mahogany and bronze inkstands the finest imported; comb boxes, money safes, French mirrors, pests of boxes, tea and perfume boxes, cigar and tobacco stands, ash stands an' match-holders, card presses, fancy be ls, reading desks, jewel boxes, fancy glass water, wine, liquor and Madeira sets; fancy butter, cheese, and egg dishes with antique cut-wood stands.

Also, new perfume fruits on plates, baskets, and trees.

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CHESNUT STREET,

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS'

NEW STYLE

6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

800 PIECES

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,

CHOICE STYLES,

Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.

BORDERED DRUGGETS.

10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.

STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.

COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.

thst

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of

French Chenille and Axminster Carpets,

NEW DESIGNS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S

NEW STYLES

6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Now Opening.

9 2 2m4p]

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT St.,

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

Have just received an invoice of

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

AND

COCOA MATTINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No 37 S. SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETING

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold

10 27stuth2m J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
Between Chesnut and Market.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

CARPETINGS.

NOW OPENING,

LATEST STYLES

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.

9 15stuth2mrp]

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer "Manhattan" new and handsome PATTERNS OF CROSSLEY STAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market [4 3mrp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.